# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 DECEMBER 1981

## Libya

According to JANA, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told the U.S. television network ABC that his country rejects U.S. allegations that Libya has sent an assassination squad to the United States to kill President Ronald Reagan, and he challenged the U.S. administration to produce evidence in support of the claim. Calling the U.S. President a "liar," Al-Qadhdhafi said Reagan believes the allegations because he is "both silly and ignorant." Asked about the motives behind the U.S. accusations, Al-Qadhdhafi replied that because Libya refuses to become a vassal of the United States, it is classified as an enemy.

Al-Qadhdhafi went on to assert that Libya still wants to establish good relations with the United States and is prepared to hold a dialogue "at any level." However, he then added that Libyan-U.S. relations cannot improve until the American people decide to dispose of Reagan, and he urged them to work for Reagan's downfall through political action. Al-Qadhdhafi also accused the CIA of exploiting Libyan students in the United States, saying it had succeeded in recruiting 30 of them.

## Inter-Arab Affairs

WAKH reported an announcement by UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Man'i Sa'id al-'Utaybah that the OAPEC conference had been postponed indefinitely after holding only one session. WAKH had earlier reported the adjournment of the session so that delegates could hold further consultations after Libya asked that discussion of Tunisia's membership application be postponed. WAKH cited conference sources as stating that all efforts to convince Libya to change its position had failed.

## Israel

Cheysson Visit -- According to Jerusalem radio, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told a dinner hosted by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that there will be no European initiative on the Middle East as long as Francois Mitterrand is President of France and that the Venice declaration "is already behind us." He added, however, that a people live in the area who have not found their identity and their home and that Israel should recognize this.

Jerusalem radio's English service broadcast a statement Cheysson made after the dinner to reporters in which he explained that his remarks meant that it is up to the countries of the Middle East region to decide on their own future. Reporting details of his statement, the radio noted that Cheysson added that the Venice declaration had been "wrong and absurd" to ignore the progress made by the Camp David agreements. Cheysson also noted that the four European countries that have agreed to participate in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers are still discussing their response to the U.S.-Israeli statement on conditions for participating countries.

ITIM had earlier reported that on arriving in Israel Cheysson stated his determination to close the gap between Israel and France on various issues.

Rafah Resident Killed -- Jerusalem radio reported the death of a resident of the Gaza Strip town of Rafah during a demonstration. The radio later said an investigation revealed that the death occurred during a clash between an army squad and the demonstrators. It noted that a general commercial strike has been taking place in the town to protest the new Civilian Administration. Security forces later declared the Gaza district a closed area and prohibited the entry of journalists, the radio reported.

## Syria

TISHRIN on Strategic Cooperation -- According to Monte Carlo radio, TISHRIN said the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front should conclude a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union in order to counter the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation. Monitored Syrian media have not been observed to report this TISHRIN statement.

Clashes With Muslim Brotherhood -- Voice of Lebanon radio reported that since the 29 November car bomb explosion in Damascus, clashes have occurred daily between Syrian Army forces and the Muslim Brotherhood in the main Syrian towns, including Aleppo and Hamah.

## Gulf Affairs

WAKH reported that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was received by Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and later noted Kreisky's talks with Acting Prime Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah. A subsequent WAKH report said the two sides issued a press statement at the conclusion of the talks in which Austria welcomed the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and both sides affirmed that the security and stability of the Gulf region are the responsibility of the countries of the region alone. The statement also affirmed the need for PLO participation in efforts to achieve Middle East peace.

Abu Dhabi radio later reported Kreisky's arrival in the UAE on the last leg of his tour of the region and WAKH said he met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

## Iran

Khomeyni, Others on Arrests, Seizures -- In a message to the Supreme Judicial Council and the revolution prosecutor general's office, broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni called on the judicial authorities to take immediate action to investigate illegal seizures of property and detention of people and their families by "unauthorized persons." The radio subsequently broadcast a circular issued by Prosecutor General Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi that enjoined the judicial authorities and revolution guards to avoid issuing warrants for the arrest of individuals without conducting the necessary investigations and considering sufficient evidence. It also reminded guards and local security committees that they are not entitled to impound property without lawful authorization and called for an immediate review of such actions to date. In a similar vein, Supreme Court President Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili said in a press conference reported by the radio that no one from government or revolutionary organizations should violate the law. Regarding the punishment of political dissidents, he said demonstrators or critics of the regime will not be sentenced to death, since only those who stage armed rebellion against the Islamic Republic will be executed. He also said that courts generally consider 18 years as the minimum age for the purpose of trials and executions, even though the legal limit is 16 years.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed that in continuing clashes in the Susangerd region, Iraqi forces killed more than 290 Iranians. On the other hand, the daily Iranian Joint Staff communique carried by Tehran radio claimed Iranian forces successfully repulsed an Iraqi attack in the Susangerd region.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

*Vol V No 235* *8 December 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Assassination of Former PLO Official Reported [Beirut] A 1
'Zionist Agents' Blamed [VOP] A 1
PLO Official Blames Summit Failure on Saudis [Beirut AS-SAFIR 28 Nov] A 1
Qaddumi: No U.S. Peace Desire Seen in 'Meetings' [KUNA] A 3
Muslim Brotherhood 'Leadership' Interviewed [Rome L'ESPRESSO 29 Nov] A 3
Palestinian Official Meets With Kreisky [Monte Carlo] A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Talks With Austrian Chancellor Kreisky Begin C 1
Kreisky on Fahd Plan [AKBAR AL-KHALIJ 7 Dec] C 1
Joint Press Statement Issued C 2
Kreisky Leaves 7 Dec C 3
Spanish Monarch Arrives From Abu Dhabi 7 Dec C 3

OMAN

Economic Committee With FRG Meets in Muscat C 3
British Minister Hurd Departs for Cairo 4 Dec C 4
Pakistani Minister Comments on Area Issues C 4
Information Minister Departs C 5

SAUDI ARABIA

Information Policy To Fight 'Alien Invasion' C 5
AL-MADINAH On Israeli Arms Sales to Iran [30 Nov] C 5

UAE

Austrian Chancellor Arrives From Bahrain 7 Dec C 6
Official Talks Begin C 6
Kreisky Interview [AL-ITTIHAD 6 Dec] C 7
King of Spain Juan Carlos Arrives on Visit 5 Dec C 8
Joint Talks Begin C 8

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Receives Syrian Ba'th Official C 8
PFLO Protests U.S. Military Exercises in Oman C 9
Paper Warns Omani Regime Against 'Provocations' C 10
Briefs: PDRY Joins Arab Market C 10

EGYPT


Opposition Party Leader Murad Interviewed D 1
[Abu Dhabi AL-BAYAN 5 Dec]
Opposition Leader Muhyi ad-Din Interviewed [MAY 30 Nov] D 2
Opposition Party Criticizes Government Statement [AL-AHRAR 30 Nov] D 5
Reportage on Visit of European Parliament Leader D 5
Meets With Ghali D 5
Meets With Speaker D 6
People's Assembly Speech D 6
AL-AHRAM Comments D 7
Meets Mubarak D 8
Press Conference D 8
Leaves Cairo D 9
Reportage on Visit of British Minister Hurd D 9
Leaves For Khartoum D 9


IRAQ


Armed Forces General Command Communiques E 1
Communique No 544 E 1
Communique No 545 E 1
Field Commander on Recent Battle Successes E 2


JORDAN


King Husayn Discusses Gulf War, Fes Summit [INA] F 1
TIMES on U.S.-PLO Dialogue, Israeli Influence [7 Dec] F 1


LEBANON


New Wave of Bombings Sweeps Over Beirut G 1
Marketplace Bomb G 1
Car Bomb G 1
Elevator Bomb G 1
Bombs Defused G 1
Haddad Accuses UNIFIL of Cooperating With PLO G 2
UNIFIL Forces Clash With Border Militias G 2
Saudi Envoy Meets Al-Wazzan, Makes Statement G 2
President Sarkis Meets With Bashir Al-Jumayyil G 3
Franjiyah Criticizes Al-Wazzan, Habib Mission [AS-SAFIR 2 Dec] G 3
Communique Issued on Visit by Cypriot Communists [cross-reference] G 4


SYRIA


Islamic Group Claims Explosion Responsibility H 1
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 5 Dec]
King Khalid Cables Condolences on Explosion H 1
Al-Kasm Confers With Visiting Libyan Official H 1
Foreign Minister Receives British Delegation H 1
People's Assembly Speaker Meets Iraqi Engineers H 2
New Ministers Take Constitutional Oath H 2
Briefs: Ambassadors Appointed H 2


ISRAEL


French Foreign Minister Cheysson Arrives I 1
First Meetings Held I 1
Shamir Explains Positions I 2
Dinner Speeches [POST 8 Dec] I 3
Cheysson Says No European Mideast Initiative I 4
More on Statement I 4

Peres Meets With Bush, Haig in Washington I 5
Peres on Haig Meeting I 5
Peres on Saudi Role I 6
Rafah Resident Killed During Demonstration I 6
Further on Shooting I 7
Radio Reports Further West Bank Disturbances I 7
Gaza District Closed I 7
Strike Expands I 7

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Chadli Bendjedid Discusses Foreign Relations [ASH-SHA'B 24 Nov] Q 1
Paris MATCH Interview Q 2
Guinea-Bissau President Arrives in Algiers 5 Dec Q 4
Leaves 6 Dec Q 5
Italy's Berlinguer Arrives 5 Dec for Talks Q 5
Briefs: TV Agreement With Bulgaria Q 5

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports ABC Interview With Al-Qadhdhafi Q 6
JANA Cites Reaction Q 7
JANA Reports Speech on 'Terrorist U.S. Attack' Q 9
Tripoli Says Fierce Battles Rage in Chad Q 10
Al-Qadhdhafi Thanked by Seychelles President Q 10
Libya-USSR Group Denounces U.S.-Israel Alliance Q 10
Al-'Ubaydi Meets With Bulgarian Official Q 11
Briefs: Air Transportation Agreement; Talks With USSR, Pakistan Q 11

SUDAN

Leaders Hold Meetings With Britain's Hurd Q 11
President Numayri Q 11
Vice President Q 12
Finance Minister Q 12
Hurd Departure Q 12
Ambassador Denies Sharon Visit to Sudan [Kuwait Al-WATAN 2 Dec] Q 12
Vice President Leaves for 12-Day Visit to PRC Q 13
Defense Minister Inspects Training Center Q 13

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Cites OAU Appeal on Ciskei R 1
Information Minister Returns From Libya R 1
Bulgarian Delegation Arrives for Working Visit R 1

UGANDA

Muwanga on Arrest of 'Opposition Members' R 2
Obote Returns From Visits to DPRK, India R 2
Briefs: New TV Studio R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Government Forces Launch Three-Pronged Attack [AFP] S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu Leaves U.S., Arrives in Paris 6 Dec S 2
Mitterrand Meeting, Interview [AFP] S 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

NAMIBIA

SWAPO States No Bases Located in Angola [Lisbon] U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Explains Raids on SWAPO in Angola U 1

ASSASSINATION OF FORMER PLO OFFICIAL REPORTED

NC071417 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] This morning, Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Kayyali was assassinated at his office in the Burj al-Carlton building in Ar-Rawshah area.

Dr al-Kayyali, a 42-year old Palestinian, is the owner of the institute for Arab studies for publication and distribution in Beirut and is the director of the Third World Center in London.

'Zionist Agents' Blamed

JN071544 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The leader and militant 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Kayyali, a former member of the PLO Executive Committee, was assassinated today by criminal Zionist agents.

The PLO Executive Committee issued the following statement: The PLO Executive Committee announced to our heroic Palestinian people and to the masses of the Arab nation the death of the Palestinian leader, historian, intellectual and militant, Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Kayyali, a former member of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the PLO Central Council of the Palestine National Congress and one of the prominent militant intellectuals and cultural banners of Palestine and of the Arab nation.

Al-Kayyali was assassinated by criminal and agent hands at 1000 today, Monday, October the 7th, in his office at the Arab institute for research and publishing.

The assassination of Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Kayyali represents a great loss for our Palestinian people and our Arab nation because of Kayyali's intellectual qualifications, his dynamism and his contributions in the fields of political and intellectual struggle. Our people, who are well-acquainted with the massive leader today bid him farewell, determined to continue the march until liberation and victory.

PLO OFFICIAL BLAMES SUMMIT FAILURE ON SAUDIS

PM041501 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report: "Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh on the Fes Summit: The Syrian-Palestinian Position at the Ministerial Meeting Dealt the Crippling Blow to the Saudi Plan"]

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has stated that the Fes summit provided definitive proof of the collapse of Saudi Arabia's plans to impose its leadership on the region. He noted that the solidarity of the Syrian and Palestinian delegations to the Arab foreign ministers conference dealt the crippling blow to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's plan.

In a statement he made yesterday, 'Abd Rabbuh said that the results have shown clearly that the balance of power in the Arab region is not at all in favor of the reactionaries allied with the United States. The forces of steadfastness and confrontation, together with all the factions of the Arab liberation movement, he added, are capable of foiling all the reactionary and imperialist designs and regaining the initiative when they make up their mind and follow a firm and principled line against these designs.

He continued: "It must be noted here that the Arab foreign ministers conference clearly demonstrated the various Arab positions. The steadfastness states and Iraq took a stand against the Saudi plan, which was clearly supported only by the 'Bright Star' states and some other states which have no influence in the region. Even some of the states which are not too distant from Saudi Arabia but reject its plans to assume leadership of the region had reservations about the Fahd initiative. They did not support the plan and they said the objections of the steadfastness states should be taken into consideration."

He pointed out that "the united Syrian-Palestinian position at the foreign ministers conference (in their capacity as the two parties mainly concerned with the confrontation with Israel) dealt a deadly blow to all the illusions of the reactionaries over their ability to impose their plan by driving a wedge into the ranks of the steadfastness states by luring some and isolating others. The role played by fraternal Syria, the other steadfastness states and the PLO delegation foiled all these maneuvers and demonstrated the great ability of the Steadfastness Front to foil the tricks and deter the schemes of reaction and imperialism."

'Abd Rabbuh also said: "The results of the foreign ministers meeting, which showed that the few states that had opened their gates to American invasion were the only ones supporting the Saudi Plan, clearly demonstrated that the summit conference was doomed."

He also said that Saudi Arabia, "in collusion with Morocco, tried during that sole summit session to find a way out of the crisis by resorting to blackmail and pressure. It spoke about withdrawing the plan and underscored the danger such a move would pose to Arab prestige in the Western world. It also spoke about using the financial aid weapon."

'Abd Rabbuh continued: "But all this did not enable Saudi Arabia to achieve its objectives. It was clear that the determination of the Steadfastness Front states, Syrian President al-Asad's absence from the conference and the Syrian delegation's continued firm line at the summit blocked the way completely in the face of Saudi Arabia's attempt to achieve at the summit what it had failed to achieve during the foreign ministers conference."

'Abd Rabbuh held Saudi Arabia solely responsible for the collapse of the Fes summit conference because it tried to lay foundations for Arab solidarity that were completely contrary to the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions.

He said: "Saudi Arabia tried before and during the summit conference to divide the Arab ranks and especially to break the unity of the Steadfastness Front and split the Syrian-Palestinian alliance. However, it was doomed to failure in the face of the unity of all sides and their awareness from the very beginning of the foreign ministers conference of the aims of the Saudi game."

He added: "The failure of the Saudi scheme at the Fes summit and the collapse of the Fahd initiative and of the design for Saudi leadership of the region do not mean the hostile alliance has been completely deterred and that it will not pursue its plots and attempts to impose a comprehensive capitulation. This alliance is now discovering the falseness of its assumption that conditions in the area have deteriorated to such a point as to allow it to strike at the nationalist positions and liquidate the Palestinian and Arab rights. This is why we should expect the Saudi leadership and its masters in Washington to seek new ways in the future to reverse this failure and tip the balance of power in their favor in order to be able to impose what they failed to do at the Fes summit."

In conclusion 'Abd Rabbuh said: It is clear that Lebanon will be a candidate for this conspiracy, which could include encouraging renewed Zionist aggression against the south and encouraging the isolationist forces which are allied with Israel and act as the U.S. arm to revive tension and preoccupy and exhaust Syria, the resistance and the Lebanese National Movement in peripheral battles.

Furthermore, there are already signs that Sudan is being supported in its aggressive role against Libya and in its attempt to drag Libya into an open battle in Chad. The continuation and intensification of the Iraqi-Iranian war is also being encouraged, instead of the search for a peaceful solution. Then there are the efforts to undermine the unity of the steadfastness and confrontation forces, especially the Syrian-Palestinian alliance, and to encourage foreign and domestic plots against fraternal Syria through collusion between Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

QADDUMI: NO U.S. PEACE DESIRE SEEN IN 'MEETINGS'

LD050950 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0812 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Dec -- In a statement published today, Kuwait's AL-WATAN quotes head of the PLO's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi as saying that meetings and contacts have taken place between the PLO and the United States, without disclosing the time or location of these meetings and contacts. However, he said the meetings were "on a low level and within the framework of a not fully responsible dialogue."

These meetings, he is quoted to have said, "Did not reflect any desire by the United States for a just peace; they were no more than procrastination tactics aimed at wasting time, deceiving some of us and giving the United States time to attend to other issues after calming down opinions."

"At present the United States is playing a game of time," he said, adding that "no American contacts have been made with him personally because the United States considers him to be one of the PLO's hawks."

It is recalled that the United States refuses to have any dialogue or contact with the PLO until the latter recognizes Israel and its right to exist and UN Security Council Resolution No 242. But the PLO has repeatedly said it will not accept these American conditions for recognition.

In a statement, which the paper says he made to its New York correspondent, Qaddumi scoffed at the claim that the strategic cooperation agreement signed between Washington and Tel Aviv on Monday is intended to counter the Soviet threat in the Middle East and not any of the area's Arab countries. He said the main purpose of the agreement is to strike at the Palestine resistance and face up to the national forces in the area.

He added that the agreement "consolidates the Israeli aggression and is tantamount to an actual participation in the occupation of Arab lands. By this agreement, the United States has turned itself into a direct enemy of the Arabs and created further causes for explosion and tension in the area and destroyed all illusions on the part of some brothers that the United States is seeking a just peace."

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD 'LEADERSHIP' INTERVIEWED

PM070955 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 29 Nov 81 pp 60, 62-63

[Dina Nascetti interview with unspecified members of the Muslim Brotherhood "supreme leadership": "Allah Is God; Fahd Is no Prophet" -- date; place not specified]

[Text] This interview is the first released to a Western newspaper by the new supreme leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood. For over 20 years the leadership of the movement that makes all the governments of the Arab world tremble was in the hands of a single man: 'Isam al-'Attar, philosopher and theologian, who lives in exile in Aachen, West Germany. In March three Syrian assassins killed Al-'Attar's wife. Since then, he has abandoned real political activity. A triumvirate composed of "brothers" Bakdash, (Haja) and At-Tilmisani was summoned to help him.

The last-named was arrested by As-Sadat in September, shortly before the president's assassination.

This interview, conducted at a location that L'ESPRESSO has undertaken not to disclose, reflects the opinions of the collective leadership, which in turn specifies that it is in close contact with Al-'Attar. Apart from the "general leadership," which has ideological functions, each country has its own leader. In some cases the Muslim brothers act in the open, in others clandestinely. The most disturbing phenomenon of recent years is the proliferation of autonomous extremist groups which, though invoking the philosophy of the Brotherhood and its founder Al-Banna, do not observe the movement's discipline. But there is no lack of ties and connections between the "official" movement and these minor groups.

Question: What do you think of the Saudi peace plan?

Answer: Many of its points are obscure. If this plan serves to impose the presence of a major power in the area, we reject it. If its aim is to recognize Israel's right of occupation, we reject it.

Question: Do you favor the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza and coexistence with the state of Israel?

Answer: In Palestine, as in any other Arab country, nobody can speak on the people's behalf because none of the present rulers or governors was freely and democratically elected.

Question: To be specific, do you recognize the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian people?

Answer: The PLO clearly represents the majority of the Palestinian people, since it is formed of various groups. But it is constantly under outside pressure and often makes decisions that do not reflect the Palestinian people's will.

Question: Egypt accuses the Muslim Brotherhood of killing As-Sadat. Is this correct?

Answer: The Egyptian authorities have accused a group formed under the As-Sadat presidency. We do not know whether the evidence submitted is true or false, but we do know that justice does not exist in those countries. In any case, the Muslim Brotherhood did not kill As-Sadat. The Egyptian regime's foreign and domestic policy caused As-Sadat's death.

Question: But do you use violence, too?

Answer: We do not believe in violence. Islam is in favor of a democratic system. Our guide ('Isam al-'Attar) has been preaching the need to establish democracy for the past 30 years, and nobody can prove that he has used violent methods against his enemies, though he does suffer violence from others. But it must be made clear that when thousands of people in the Arab countries are tortured to death for expressing their ideas, the emergence of extremists who use violence is inevitable.

Question: Why is your organization not represented in Saudi Arabia?

Answer: In that country, unlike others, preachers are not killed. That does not mean we defend the Saudi system, because even in Saudi Arabia there is no democracy.

Question: How do you explain the assault on Mecca 2 years ago?

Answer: Saudi Arabia has officially acknowledged that our organization had nothing to do with it. It, too, was a group with supporters outside Saudi Arabia.

Question: But do you condemn it?

Answer: To condemn it we need real proof and, since we do not trust Saudi Arabian justice, we lack sufficient information to judge. Be that as it may, we are opposed to such actions.

Question: We are witnessing an Islamic revival in the Arab world. Is this due to your movement?

Answer: It is true that the revival is going on, partly thanks to our organization, in all the Arab countries -- even in Tunisia, Libya, Algeria and Iraq; but the international press takes little notice of it. This movement is only discussed when an exceptional event occurs.

Question: What do you think of Al-Qadhdhafi?

Answer: The system of government in Libya is dictatorial and repressive. At first Al-Qadhdhafi pursued a course which we considered acceptable, but now he no longer observes Islamic law.

Question: What do you think of the Khomeyni regime?

Answer: Khomeyni led an admirable revolution, which made his country independent of a superpower's oppression. This is why we supported him at the outset. But what has happened subsequently lies outside Islam.

Question: Who is your main enemy on the international plane: the USSR or the United States?

Answer: It is they who consider us enemies and fight us. We do not want them as enemies. We belive in international cooperation for the good of mankind. Islam said this 15 centuries ago. We are in favor of private ownership. In this respect, therefore, we are close to the West, but we are also close to the socialist system with regard to a number of social issues. In short, Islam constitutes the third path which is so much discussed in the West but which nobody practices or understands.

Question: How do you assess the situation of the Muslim populations in the USSR?

Answer: The autonomy decreed by the Russian central government is nonexistent, not only among the Muslim peoples but also among the other peoples that constitute the USSR. They are exploited peoples. We are convinced that in the future all oppressed peoples -- not only in the USSR -- will rebel. This rebellion will be brought about not only by the religious factor but also by other factors.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH KREISKY

JN061839 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held talks in Kuwait last night with Khalid al-Hassan, PLO [presumably Fatah] Central Committee member. Al-Hasan said that the 2-hour talks focused on the current situation in the area, adding that Chancellor Kreisky has undertaken to defend the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

## BAHRAIN

### TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY BEGIN

GF071125 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0937 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 7 Dec (WAKH) -- Official Bahraini-Austrian talks began in Manama today. The Bahraini side was led by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister, while the Austrian side was led by Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria.

On the Bahraini side the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Health Minister and Acting Education Minister 'Ali Fakhru and Commerce and Agriculture Minister, Habib Ahmad Qasim. On the Austrian side the meeting was attended by Commerce, Trade and Industry Minister Josef Staribacher, Health and Environment Minister Kurt Steyrer, Ambassador to Bahrain Franz Schmidt, Chairman of the Parliamentary Austrian Socialist Party (Hans Fischer) and Chairman of the Parliamentary Liberal Party (Harold Ofer).

The GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that the two sides reviewed relations between Bahrain and Austria and ways of strengthening and developing these relations in economic, cultural, industrial and scientific fields. GULF NEWS AGENCY also learned that Chancellor Kreisky's visit to Bahrain will be followed by exchanges of visits by the two countries' officials on various levels.

The two sides also made a comprehensive review of the situation in the Gulf and the Middle East. Bahrain expressed its view regarding a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question.

Chancellor Kreisky expressed his advanced views that are well-known in the Arab countries and supported the Palestinian people's inalienable rights and the need to find a comprehensive solution to this issue. The Bahraini side expressed its satisfaction.

### Kreisky on Fahd Plan

GF080430 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 7 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Report on interview granted by Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky to AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ -- date; place not given]

[Excerpts] Chancellor Kreisky expressed optimism regarding prospects of resolving the Middle East issue. He said that Israeli Prime Minister Begin's policy will not last long. Changes are underway within Israel which will, in 3 to 5 years, lead to a change in the position of the Israelis toward the Middle East issue and the Palestinian cause in such a way as to constitute a start toward a solution.

In an exclusive interview with AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the chancellor warned against dangers along the way. He noted that the foremost of these is the threat of a war between Israel and Syria in which the two superpowers might get involved. Kreisky added that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance did not render things easy in the Middle East. It might urge Syria, for instance, into a linkage via a similar agreement with the Soviet Union to confront the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

Kreisky talked about Prince Fahd's peace plan. He said he does not know whether the plan has a chance to be implemented, but it does include defined proposals and represents a wise strategy that shows Israel that it has the chance to exist. He indicated that the plan may not have a chance now, but matters may change.

Asked about the efficiency of the oil weapon if the Arabs use it, he indicated that there is a greater threat than using oil as a pressure factor. This is the current danger of war in the area. We have Syria, which is linked with the Soviet Union, and Israel, which is linked with the United States. If a confrontation takes place between these two small countries, there will be a simultaneous confrontation between the two superpowers. This makes the area extremely dangerous and may lead to repetition of exactly what happened when World War I broke out due to what happened in the Balkans.

Kreisky added: I say that there are a number of factors that can exert pressure, including reliance on Middle East oil and the danger of war. The chancellor added that the process of using oil is also a complicated matter for the industrialized countries, because it will hasten the use of oil alternatives such as nuclear power and coal. The suspension of oil supplies to the industrialized countries would be a shock, but it would not last long.

Kreisky continued: It is unwise to make threats. It is better to resort to persuasion, not persuasion of European public opinion but of U.S. public opinion. This can be accomplished by the Europeans.

Asked about U.S. adherence to the Camp David accords as an obstacle to a solution, he said that the Camp David process cannot lead to a solution. This process has clearly become merely a settlement between Israel and Egypt. The Palestinian issue cannot be resolved only through Egypt, Israel and the United States. This was a big mistake committed by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, and I told him about it. The mistake of Camp David is that it does not solve the Palestinian problem. This issue can be resolved only through the Palestinians.

Kreisky returned to the Fahd peace plan. He said it creates a problem for U.S. public opinion which is certainly saying that as long as Israel has the right to exist, then why should there not be a Palestinian state next to it. I believe this is a good strategy.

Joint Press Statement Issued

GF071651 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1448 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 7 Dec (WAKH) -- Austria has welcomed the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council as a framework for regional cooperation and protection of the region from any possible threats.

Austria and Bahrain have affirmed that the security and stability of the Gulf region is the responsibility of its countries alone.

In a press statement issued here today following Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's 6-7 December visit to Bahrain, the two countries expressed their support for the efforts being exerted -- among which is Saudi Arabia's peace plan -- to establish a just and permanent peace in the Middle East region. The two sides pointed out that a just and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be established without a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to establish an independent state in their homeland.

The statement affirms the need for the PLO's participation in all efforts to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East since the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two countries also expressed complete conviction that peaceful international relations must be based on the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, avoiding the use of power in international relations and respect for regional sovereignty, independence and security.

The two countries emphasized the need to enhance confidence and cooperation among countries and to enhance the United Nations' role in peacefully resolving international conflicts.

On bilateral relations, Bahrain and Austria asserted that the contacts between the two countries are vital in increasing cooperation in various fields.

Kreisky Leaves 7 Dec

GF071607 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 7 Dec (WAKH) -- Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky left Bahrain for Abu Dhabi today after completing a 2-day visit to Bahrain within his tour of a number of area countries.

He was seen off by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent, commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force and acting prime minister, and a number of senior Bahraini officials.

In a statement to GULF NEWS AGENCY, the Austrian chancellor stated before his departure that his talks with Bahraini officials centered on issues of mutual interest, including bilateral relations and a number of Arab and international issues, foremost among which is the Middle East issue.

The Austrian chancellor praised the Saudi peace plan that was launched by His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi heir apparent and deputy prime minister. He added that this plan is regarded as the basis for resolving the Middle East issue. He also reiterated Austrian support for the PLO and noted that the key to resolving the Middle East issue is based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO.

In conclusion, Dr Kreisky described his visit to Bahrain as successful, fruitful and constructive. He added that this visit will yield positive results in the framework of bilateral cooperation.

SPANISH MONARCH ARRIVES FROM ABU DHABI 7 DEC

GF071532 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1506 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Dec (WAKH) -- King of Spain Juan Carlos and his wife, Queen Sofia, arrived here this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Bahrain.

The Spanish monarch was received on arrival by the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the heir apparent and acting prime minister, Shaykh Hama ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and senior Bahraini officials.

During his visit, King Juan Carlos will hold talks with the amir of Bahrain on bolstering bilateral relations and Arab and international issues of common interest.

OMAN

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WITH FRG MEETS IN MUSCAT

GF051338 Doha QNA in Arabic 0911 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Muscat, 5 Dec (QNA) -- The Omani-FRG committee for bilateral economic and industrial development cooperation held its first meeting in Muscat today. During its 2-day meetings, the committee will discuss several issues pertaining to the establishment of Omani-FRG projects in which both the private and public sectors of both countries will participate. The committee will also study the extent of commercial exchange and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The committee was formed by virtue of an agreement signed between Oman and the FRG in November 1978.

The FRG members of this committee arrived in Muscat yesterday, led by Mrs (Helga Steig), the director general of foreign communication and development at the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation.

BRITISH MINISTER HURD DEPARTS FOR CAIRO 4 DEC

GF041329 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Muscat, 4 Dec (WAKH) -- Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign affairs, left Muscat this morning for Cairo following a 3-day visit to Oman. During the visit, the British minister held talks with a number of Omani ministers on bolstering bilateral relations in all fields. He also exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest, foremost of which is the situation in the Gulf and the recent developments in the Middle East.

PAKISTANI MINISTER COMMENTS ON AREA ISSUES

GF021056 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Pakistani Information and Broadcasting Minister Raja Zafarul Haq has praised the great achievements which Oman has made under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus. In a statement to today's paper Vuman, He praised the huge role played by the Omani media in defense of the Arab and Islamic causes. He also referred to the importance of his current visit to Oman, indicating that it comes within framework of his tour of a number of Arab and foreign countries, and that the visit is one of fraternal brotherhood with those who have similar interests. He noted that his talks with Information and Youth Affairs Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas concentrated on bilateral relations, particularly in the field of media cooperation, and work in the direction of reinforcing cooperation for the benefit of the two fraternal peoples and countries. He hoped that exchanges of visits between officials of the two countries would increase and continue to give a strong momentum to bilateral cooperation.

Answering a question about the Saudi peace initiative, the Pakistani information and broadcasting official noted that "we officially supported the Saudi initiative to spread peace in the Middle East. This initiative must remain in the Arabs' hands, because this is the first time that the Arabs have initiated such a plan."

Answering a question on the tripartite alliance recently signed among Libya, the PDRY and Ethiopia, he said that his country believes that if this alliance is aimed at paralyzing Islamic solidarity and shattering the Islamic world, then Pakistan rejects it completely. He also emphasized that the Pakistani people will not be frightened by the Soviet raids on its territories, and Pakistan is going ahead in ensuring protection to its territories and people against any invasion.

The guest minister added that since his country seeks this goal it had contacted its neighbors so its desire to obtain defensive weapons is not interpreted differently. He also indicated that the Indian external affairs minister recently visited Pakistan and reviewed the situation before Pakistan signed an arms purchase deal with the United States. He pointed out that India welcomed the Pakistani step, and its government expressed a willingness not to object to any Pakistani step in the direction of purchasing defensive weapons from foreign countries.

## Information Minister Departs

GF031200 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Raja Zafarul Haq, Pakistani minister of information and broadcasting, left Oman today at the end of a 4-day visit during which he met with His Majesty Sultan Qabus and held discussions with 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas, minister of information and youth affairs, on strengthening bilateral cooperation in the information field. He was seen off by 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas, minister of information and youth affairs, the Pakistani ambassador to Oman, and senior officials of the Information and Youth Affairs Ministry.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### INFORMATION POLICY TO FIGHT 'ALIEN INVASION'

LD012225 Riyadh SPA in English 1912 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Dec (SPA) -- Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, president of Supreme Council of Information, said here today the new Saudi Arabian information policy will be submitted in the near future for endorsement to HM King Khalid.

In a press statement issued here today, Prince Nayif said the council has completed its work on the formulation of the new information policy.

Prince Nayif observed the new policy will be practically reflecting the domestic and foreign policy of Saudi Arabia in the context of moral and religious values of the Kingdom's society based on a correct perspective of a modern Saudi Arabian state.

He said the new policy will not leave any aspect, without full study and treatment to counter ill-deserved foreign information rumours and falsehood.

"The whole information media of the Kingdom will play its role in facing alien intellectural invasion which aim at contradicting the state values and faith," Prince Nayif said.

"All the ill-willed information and propaganda have been sorted out and classified in some clear points, so as to face all hostile campaigns on Islam, the Arab nation and the Kingdom in particular," he (?added).

Prince Nayif described the Kingdom's new information policy as a comprehensive one, formulated to realise the goals and objectives desired by all.

"The policy will be the main basis for all information media in its message and role for countering any danger and for providing a vivid and honest picture of the whole world, particularly the Arab and Islamic nation and the Kingdom's internal and external policy," he said.

"We should always be on alert to confront any invasion of alien thought and to let our information policy follow clear and effective lines," Prince Nayif added.

Prince Nayif expressed his hope that the information media men will pledge their commitment to an honest stand and to respect the values of their readers, listeners and audience. "We hope such characteristics will be available in the information media," he added.

### AL-MADINAH ON ISRAELI ARMS SALES TO IRAN

GF070730 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Between Iran and Israel"]

[Text] Numerous reports supported by proof, evidence and documents confirm the horrible clandestine relationship between the bloody regime in Iran and the Zionist clique in occupied Palestine. These affirmations have come from senior Iranian personnel. Some of them were in authority until recently and have chosen to join the opposition. Some were already in the opposition.

After the Iranian regime attempted, as usual, to deny claims by the opposition, one of the Iranian leaders, an "ayatollah" called Rafsanjani, who is the head of the Iranian parliament, the so-called "Consultative Majlis," emerged to refute the denials of Iran's governors and confirm that Iran -- whose revolution is hostile to international imperialism and Zionism and which is the natural and strategic ally of the struggle of oppressed peoples in the world, the foremost of whom is the Palestinian people -- has received arms from Israel. The confirmation in itself is nothing new except that it has explicitly revealed the nature of the Iranian regime and the extent of its close relationship with the Zionist regime that is crushing the chests of the children of our valiant Palestinian people just as the "Khomeyni clique" is crushing our brothers in Islamis Iran.

It also stresses that the weapon which for the past 30 years has been used to kill, rape, expel and banish an entire people can also be used for the same kind of purpose with the entire Islamic nation, thus stabbing it in the back. It is used to elevate Zionist and Jewish defiance against this nation as well as to continue oppression, terrorism and executions against the Islamic Iranian people.

By means of this Israeli weapon, the list of the victims of "Khomeyni" oppression and terrorism at the hands of the regime's "guards" has officially risen to 3,350 innocent persons since February 1979. This figure is very small compared to the recent report published by Amnesty International in which it explains that more than 1,800 Iranians were executed in the last month.

Once more a statement is released by Iranian "official" departments to prove that several power centers are involved in a bloody struggle within the regime in the absence of real legitimacy that stems from the will of the Muslim Iranian people.

How long will the Iranian people continue to pay with the blood of their children for the dreams of their rulers, who have not recovered consciousness yet?!

## UAE

### AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR ARRIVES FROM BAHRAIN 7 DEC

GF071617 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in the UAE from Bahrain at 1730 today on a 2-day visit to the country.

President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan led those who welcomed the Austrian chancellor on his arrival at Abu Dhabi international airport.

Official Talks Begin

GF080815 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Dec (WAKH) -- UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held a meeting with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Abu Dhabi this morning.

Meanwhile, an expanded session of talks between the UAE and Austrian delegations has been held. The session was attended, on behalf of the UAE, by Muhammad Sa'id al-Mulla, the communications minister; Hamad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Midfa', the health minister; Hamid Nasir al-'Uways, the electricity minister; and Khamis Bati ar-Rumaythi, UAE ambassador to Austria.

On behalf of Austria, the session was attended by Josef Straribacher, the minister of commerce, trade and industry; Kurt Steyrer, the minister of health and environment; and Dr Franz Schmidt, the Austrial ambassador to the UAE.

## Kreisky Interview

GF061710 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Dec 81 p 7

[Interview granted by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to an AL-ITTIHAD correspondent in the chancellor's office in Vienna on 1 December]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Excellency, what do you expect from your visit to the UAE and why does your visit come at this time?

[Answer] My visit to the UAE comes at the invitation of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan whom I highly appreciate and respect. He is a wise politician.

My visit to the UAE was supposed to take place earlier, but it was postponed several times due to personal circumstances. My visit today stems from my feeling of the necessity of understanding the Arab situation. I would also like to hear from Shaykh Zayid his views on the current Arab and international issues and to hold further talks on the Palestinian issue in order to give it a new political dimension in view of the current international developments. Undoubtedly, I will exchange views with Shaykh Zayid on the political situation in the Middle East and East-West talks.

My talks with Zayid will center on bolstering bilateral relations. Austria has strong relations with the UAE, and recently, Austria has undertaken a number of economic projects in the UAE. New draft agreements will also be discussed during my meeting with Shaykh Zayid. We will try to find every means of bolstering cooperation between the UAE and Austria so as to cover all fields. I hope that my visit will achieve its desired goals particularly in bolstering our bilateral relations.

[Question] What do you think of the Fahd plan?

[Answer] If one could pass judgment -- and this is dangerous in politics -- then one would say that the Fahd plan must be followed by a third step on the part of the Palestinians. This step is expected by everyone, provided that it is decisive, brave and deals with their own views on resolving the Palestinian issue. This third step by the Palestinians will place Israel in a critical position, because it will stand alone before the world, rejecting an end to the issue. Consequently, Israel will be inclined to change its position on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

I noted earlier that the Saudi plan includes many positive ideas that will contribute to the peacemaking process in the Middle East. But this step must be followed by a third Palestinian step.

[Question] Do you support the establishment of a Palestinian state as proposed by the PLO in which Jews, Christians and Muslims would be equal?

[Answer] We must have clear views from the outset on the proposed Palestinian state. I believe that first, if the goal behind the establishment of the Palestinian state is the destruction of Israel, then this is an historic illusion and will not be accepted by the world. In this case Israel will set the whole Arab world ablaze before it itself is burned by the fire. Second, if the goal is the establishment of a Palestinian state next to the State of Israel (Kreisky had supported the establishment) of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza), then this state will be able to settle differences with Israel through negotiations and I support this. I believe that there is no other way to settle the Israeli-Palestinian crisis but through the establishment of a Palestinian state next to the State of Israel. I would like to add that the Lebanese issue cannot be resolved without a solution to the Palestinian issue, since the former is related to the latter. If this issue is not resolved then the Middle East will never be tranquil. I believe that the Saudi plan is completely wise because it drives the Palestinian issue out of a stalemate.

KING OF SPAIN JUAN CARLOS ARRIVES ON VISIT 5 DEC

GF052010 Abu Dhabi Wam in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 5 December (WAM) -- His Majesty Juan Carlos, the king of Spain, arrived in Abu Dhabi at 1800 this evening on an official visit that will last 3 days.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was at the head of those who welcomed the Spanish king and his wife Queen Sofia on their arrival at Abu Dhabi airport.

The king is accompanied by a delegation including Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ignacio Bayon, Minister of Industry and energy Ignacio (Mobico) [names and titles as received] and a number of officials.

Joint Talks Begin

GF061416 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain have discussed the furtherance and expansion of relations in various fields between the UAE and Spain. This has been stated by Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah who said: During their closed meeting this morning, the two leaders made an overall review of the current and international developments as well as issues of mutual interest.

In his statement, the foreign minister said: During their long meeting, the delegation of the two countries discussed the Arab issue and its developments. The Spanish side affirmed its support for Arab rights and the continuation of this support. The minister added: The UAE side explained to the Spanish side the steps taken to establish the Gulf Cooperation Council and its goals, and the Spanish side reiterated its support for the council. During the meeting, the two sides also discussed the situation in the Arab region and international and European developments in general.

The foreign minister said that the ministers of both sides held bilateral meetings during which they discussed the means of improving relations particularly in the fields of economy, trade, oil and industry in order to enhance cooperation and the close relations linking the two countries.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL

EA071530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has reiterated democratic Yemen's support for Syria and its resistance to the sabotage acts perpetrated by reactionary gangs and the strengthening of its pan-Arab role in confronting the Zionist enemy.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said this yesterday when he received Brother 'Abd al-Hafiz Numan, member of the pan-Arab leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party in Syria.

During the meeting they exchanged views on Middle East developments. The grave consequences of the U.S. military exercises, the U.S. presence in a number of Arab countries and the reactionary forces' sabotage of progressive and nationalist Arab regimes was also discussed.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asked 'Abd al-Hafiz Numan to convey his greetings to his brother president, Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic.

PFLO PROTESTS U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES IN OMAN

EA061934 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] An official PFLO spokesman has made the following statement on the joint American-British-Omani military exercises which begin in Omani territory on 6 December. They are called the Bright Star exercises.

The statement says: These American exercises which will take place on the sacred soil of our land and territorial waters are in fact the second exercises in Oman, the first having taken place in March this year.

Oman, under the puppet Muscat regime, has become one of imperialism's military testing grounds. These exercises are, in fact, part of an American scheme to establish domination not only over Oman but also over the entire Arab Gulf and Peninsula areas. The march of the U.S. forces and their deployment on the soil of the Arab homeland is a direct occupation of the Arab countries which accepted the American military exercises on their territories. This American military occupation, represented by the military exercises, is a smokescreen to hide its hostile intentions toward the Arab region and neighboring areas. The exercises are aimed above all at enabling the Rapid Deployment Force to confuse and attack the national liberation movements in the region. Moreover, the exercises pose a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of nationalist and progressive states such as democratic Yemen, Libya, Ethiopia, Iran and Afghanistan.

The PFLO regards these current military exercises in our country as a new and flagrant violation of the people's freedom. They constitute an attempt to entrench the pillars of the Muscat regime and to protect it from its inevitable end which it will meet at the hands of the heroic revolutionaries of the 9 June revolution and our heroic Omani people.

We want to stress that these exercises will not weaken the revolution nor frighten our masses, neither will they stop the day of the great march on the British and American imperialist positions and the positions of the traitors in Oman.

Whatever the intention is behind these exercises, they will only succeed in increasing our people's determination to move forward with the revolution. Regardless of the serious nature of this new phenomenon followed by the USA with the collaboration of the traitors and agents in Egypt, Oman, Sudan and Somalia, it constitutes a dangerous heightening of tension and creates centers of tension everywhere in the world. This is to satisfy imperialist greed for more profits and to suck the people's resources, and results from the arms race and the stockpiling of weapons in many parts of the world, particularly in the Middle East, to protect alleged American interests.

No matter what happens, the end will be in the interests of the struggling people. Neither the bases nor the mighty armies nor the support of the colonialists will protect those traitorous regimes from their final fall at the hands of their people.

While we regard these exercises taking place in Omani territory and waters as being primarily directed against the Omani people and their revolution, they are also a serious threat, a form of pressure on the progressive regime in democratic Yemen and a cheap provocation against the people's sentiments throughout the Arab Gulf and Peninsula areas. While we condemn these exercises and warn against the dangers they pose to the security and peace of the region, we are certain that what is happening in Oman is a result of all the antinationalist and anti-Arab practices of the Qabus regime, as well as its hostility toward the people and the homeland.

What is happening is also a result of the traitorous policies of the Muscat puppet, who has thrown himself right into the lap of the Americans and the British. What we say about the puppet regime is confirmed daily by the evidence given by the regime for its unlimited treachery and agentry as well as its readiness to concede the dignity and honor of the homeland and the Omani people's sovereignty over their territory.

The final word about all this belongs to the people and the revolution. They will have the decisive say in the end. The Omani territory will be liberated by sincere Omani hands from the regime of treachery and agentry under the leadership of the vanguard of their struggle -- the PFLO.

[Signed] The PFLO Foreign Relations Committee

PAPER WARNS OMANI REGIME AGAINST 'PROVOCATIONS'

EA041856 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The newspaper 14 OCTOBER has warned the Omani regime of the gravity of its provocations of democratic Yemen. In today's editorial it said the violation by Omani Air Force helicopters of the PDRY's airspace in the eastern part of Mahrah Governorate, the landing of helicopter-borne troops at Wadi [name indistinct], (Diban), (Al-Haydah) and (Watad) and the abduction of a number of our countrymen, is a new act of provocation and something about which we cannot remain silent. It is an indication that perhaps exceeds the bounds of provocation and folly, which is far more grave.

The newspaper holds the Omani regime responsible for the consequences of its foolish actions. What the regime in Oman should understand, it says, is that we reject the introduction of tension into the situation, disputes and [word indistinct]. With the same degree of resoluteness and determination we reject provocation, because we know how badly peoples of the area want [word indistinct].

In its article, 14 OCTOBER stressed the necessity for brothers from the states of the Peninsula and Gulf area to appreciate the extent of the dangers of the extremist and puerile actions by the regime in the Sultanate of Oman and their effect on stability and security throughout our area. It said that, with the continuation by the regime in the Sultanate of Oman of its provocative acts, which show a lack of a sense of responsibility and indifference to the consequences of these repeated follies, this regime should realize that democratic Yemen is not and will not be an easy target.

The foreign forces with which the Omani regime is boastfully preparing to participate in maneuvers will not frighten the Yemeni people, who have been known through history for their valiant confrontation of and courageous resistance to various conspiracies, and forms of foreign aggression and invasion. That is what should be realized by whoever persists or wants to persist in his aggression and provocation against democratic Yemen. This (?state), which has stood firm and will remain steadfast to the end, is not alone. This is what should be clear and should be realized by the enemies, before they become more involved in their provocations against democratic Yemen.

BRIEFS

PDRY JOINS ARAB MARKET -- Amman -- Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, returned here from PDRY today at the end of a 3-day visit. An agreement was signed under which the PDRY will join the Arab common market, the first stage of the agreement to be implemented next July. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 81 JN]

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER MURAD INTERVIEWED

GF060600 Abu Dhabi AL-BAYAN in Arabic 5 Dec 81 p 12

[Interview granted by Egyptian Socialist Labor Party Deputy Chairman Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad to AL-BAYAN correspondent in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Before Dr Murad could rest after having experienced 84 days of prison, chains and apprehension, his house was crammed with dozens of different well-wishers who had to make room for dozens more. Amid this and that, Dr Murad was interviewed by AL-BAYAN:

[Question] What part of President Husni Mubarak's statement drew your attention most?

[Answer] President Mubarak told us that democracy and dialogue between supporting and antagonistic opinions in the perfect way you and I hope for has not been achieved in Egypt. I hope we will be patient enough to wait until we overcome the current phase which has certain priorities like the complete Israeli withdrawal from the rest of Sinai, ensuring full domestic security following the serious events that took place, the horrible plots that were discovered and the arms arsenal that was set to get rid of both the government and the opposition.

[Question] What are the dimensions of the changes that President Mubarak has made in regard to the former regime?

[Answer] Up to now, the changes have not been political as far as the announced policies are concerned save the policy of "productive" economic openness. However, what is announced does not always count; what counts is proper application or execution of such announcements. We hope President Mubarak will accomplish this because long ago we used to hear many slogans that lacked practical application.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the most significant thing that should be changed in As-Sadat's weighty inheritance?

[Answer] Many things should be changed. However, the following, I believe, are the most important:

To earnestly find a sound democratic framework without which any reformation attempt in all aspects of life will flounder.

To reconsider economic policy, not by patching our half-solutions, but with a comprehensive view that treats all aspects of the economy.

To root out corruption, diversion and the desire for unlawful quick profits that provoke the citizens and impede ways of reformation that would serve the goals of popular interests.

To earnestly uphold a nonaligned foreign policy lest we become the victim of superpower conflicts.

Because of Egypt's position, historic circumstances and sensitive place in the world, it should be very careful to maintain this nonaligned policy between the superpowers. Subsequently, such policy will be in favor of international peace and the whole of humanity.

We should notice that the practical application of a nonaligned policy means, in the first place, avoidance of any military or nonmilitary display of inclination for or against any superpower. This, however, does not mean that sincere cooperation with any Eastern or Western country for achieving common interests should not exist.

To emphasize the necessity of pursuing and Arab policy that would lead to closing the ranks of the Arab states, including Egypt, in order to secure all joint political, economic and strategic goals whether with respect to the Arabs' major cause, which is the Palestinian people's cause, or complete economic coordination and integration among the Arabs in order to achieve authentic development that would progress the entire Arab nation.

[Question] Won't the obstacles that As-Sadat left behind encumber the fulfillment of such a great objective?

[Answer] We had our criticism and reservations on many things in the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. However, the problem today, under current circumstances, lies in the fact that this opposition does not deny that the treaty was signed between Egypt and another state, and that the Egyptian Government has committed itself to it before the world.

Our duty as the opposition is to closely watch the execution of the terms of this treaty so that the other party (Israel) does not abuse it to secure more interests, achieve additional concessions from us, or interpret the treaty in a distorted manner to achieve the other party's interests at the expense of Egypt, the other Arab countries or the Palestinian people. These are major parties that must be included in any peace so that it becomes a just, comprehensive peace. Otherwise, the Egyptian-Israeli agreement will not establish peace, since peace in the region is inseparable.

[Question] What exactly is your opinion of the assassination of the former president?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, we reject political violence as a means of dealing with the different political and religious parties. However, I believe that As-Sadat, "may God forgive him," had shut down all outlets of expression and opinion. Thus he became the one who inspired his own death.

[Question] From this point of view, will the opposition's style change?

[Answer] The tone of opposition is determined by the rulers' inclinations. If the rulers accept differing opinions, the opposition will pursue the way of dialogue. But if the government lends a deaf ear to its antagonists, insults and vilifies them, the opposition's duty is to reveal and thwart such policies.

In fact, from that standpoint, we felt at home during our meeting with President Mubarak. He assured us that he is willing to listen to or carry out any opinion or suggestion if he is satisfied with it, regardless of the source of such an opinion or suggestion. We hope the opposition will be able to perform its mission confidently and quietly.

OPPOSITION LEADER MUHYI AD-DIN INTERVIEWED

PM070835 Cairo MAY in Arabic 30 Nov 81 p 13

[Jalal Sarhan's interview with Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din in Cairo: "The Other Face of Khalid Muhyi ad-Dain; When Did the Left Decide To Change Position?" -- date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the past 2 weeks you have had a meeting with President Husni Mubarak. Then the party Central Committee met. How did your meeting with the president reflect on the party's central committee meeting?

[Answer] As far as the party is concerned the situation began to change before the meeting with the president. The change began after we heard to speeches and statements made by President Husni Mubarak. We found in them positive indications and new trends for dealing with national issues. We sensed from the very beginning that the situation could change for the better, especially on the question of democracy and economic issues, and also in relation to certain aspects of the foreign scene.

Among the most important signs we noticed were what the president said about his relationship with the opposition and about those who said "no" in the referendum, his affirmation that the Emergency Law will be used within the narrowest limits and for the protection of the public, his position on the detainees, his call to combat corruption and indiscipline and his instructions that the campaigns against the Arab countries be suspended. It is enough that he urged that the open door policy be geared toward boosting production and said that foreign capital should abide by the Egyptian development plan and its priorities. In our economic thinking, the fact that there is insistence on a plan and on priorities is an important development. The president's call to combat deviation will certainly lead to a reconsideration of many matters that blemished political work in the past.

With all these encouraging signs the party began to think: Shall we participate in pushing the wheel forward or shall we leave it where it is? We decided to push the wheel forward and we sent a letter to the president containing our views on all matters. We handed it to Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the president's office for political affairs. We received a reply which said that the letter was read and was positively received. We had asked earlier for a meeting with the president.

[Question] Is all this in harmony with your negative attitude in the referendum?

[Answer] Our attitude in the referendum on the presidency was not a personal attitude toward President Husni Mubarak. It was a political stand because he had said that he would adhere to the old policies which we had opposed. Still, we sent a letter to the president explaining our position and asking to meet with him. All this happened before the Central Committee meeting. When the committee met I explained the broad lines of my meeting with the president, which were positive. The Central Committee approved our steps.

[Question] Does the atmosphere of national reconciliation prompt you to think about publishing the newspaper AL-AHALI again?

[Answer] The question of AL-AHALI and the right of parties to publish their own newspapers are basic matters in democracy, but we realize that the present exceptional circumstances in Egypt preclude the return of normal conditions. We insist on our right to publish a private newspaper, but we are waiting for the right time.

[Question] Did you discuss this matter with the president?

[Answer] Of course we discussed it. We have started to publish our party bulletin "AT-TAQADDUM," which had been suspended and the printing machines confiscated.

[Question] The minister of religious trusts told me in a previous interview that some of the extremists who spoke from mosque rostrums advocated Marxism on these rostrums. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] This story is not true. It is an attempt to show that extremism is not confined to religion and that there is leftist extremism too. There are only enlightened men of religion in the [National Progressive Unionist] Grouping Party. I do not think that the mosque is the right place for the propagation of leftist ideology. It is a place for explaining religion in an enlightened way. We will not go to mosques to explain subjective matters. We have our newspapers and publications in which to present our views.

[Question] The Party is requesting that Egypt return to the Arabs, but you do not say how we can return to the Arabs when they are so divided among themselves. Furthermore, are we to return to the moderate Arabs or to the rejectionists, or shall we wait until the Arabs return to themselves before we return to them?

[Answer] We in the Grouping Party believe that Egypt belongs with the Arab nation regardless of the agreement or disagreement among the Arab states. Egypt's security is linked to the Arab nation and its economic development is linked to the Arab market. Even its food security is related to the Arabs. To rebuild our bridges with the Arabs we must have a plan. The first step should be to prevent further deterioration between us and the Arabs, which is what President Mubarak did when he ordered a halt to the campaign against the Arabs, irrespective of their reaction. The second step should be for Egypt to avoid involvement in any agreement on the future of the Palestine cause that is unacceptable to the Palestinians.

I am talking about the Arab states in general, without worrying much about their categorization as moderates or otherwise. I am particularly interested in the confrontation states: Jordan, Syria and the PLO.

[Question] How do you stand on Prince Fahd's peace plan?

[Answer] Our party cannot reject this plan, but these are certain prerequisites for its success:

1. The PLO is the only side that has a right to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

2. A settlement should be sought within the UN framework and under the supervision of the big powers.

3. We are against the exclusion of the Soviet Union from the settlement and against the United States' being the only guarantor of a settlement. We are against U.S. and Soviet polarization in the region. We are also against all forms of foreign military bases in the region. Our position on the Afghanistan question is clear and frank. We have called for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the very beginning, and we did not accept the Soviet Union's justifications for intervention.

[Question] What is your position vis-a-vis the phenomenon of terrorism and violence which has threatened our democratic life in recent weeks.

[Answer] The question of violence should not be taken lightly. One of the causes of violence was the fact that the contrary opinion did not get its share of self-expression. Also, the young suffered from political vacuum. It is better to have the youth join the parties and play a political part instead of being left out and exposed to extremist ideologies.

We believe that political openness should include the Islamic political trend. It is a fact that, since the beginning of the century, an Islamic political trend has existed in Egypt. It has derived its basic ideology from religion. This trend must be given freedom of discussion and dialogue. Through free discussion it will become an enlightened Islamic trend and can be isolated from extremism and violence. However, if we put pressure on it, it will sink to the bottom only to surface again in a violet manner. This has happened four times in a specific timespan. We must not ignore the truth again. We must look for ways to enable this trend to express itself democratically and freely. As long as an opinion is expressed openly and in daylight there is nothing to fear from it. The violence phenomenon developed over many years and many long years are needed to root it out.

Furthermore, some of the economic policies which have led to enormous differences in incomes must be revised. One cannot deny the economic factor contributes to the violence phenomenon. Most of the youth who joined the extremist groups had been unable to achieve a suitable standard of living, so they joined the group that solved their economic problems, got them married and built them homes on easy terms.

OPPOSITION PARTY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

PM070931 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Hilmi Salim report: "Call for Revision of Methods If Implementing Economic Policies"]

[Text] The Liberal Party Political Bureau discussed the government's policy statement during a bureau meeting under the chairmanship of Party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad Wednesday.

The party maintained that the government statement was general, was not supported by figures and contained many promises difficult to fulfill.

The Political Bureau emphasized that the government statement tended to give a bright picture of the Egyptian economy. It should have given in detail the government's estimate of free currency revenue. The statement was not clear on such issues as investment, foreign trade and state revenue. It did not explain or specify national income or the sources and size of savings and their ratio to the general income.

The Political Bureau criticized the fact that the statement ignored loans and their sources and the rate of inflation and did not discuss the government's achievements in relation to the utilities.

The Political Bureau affirmed that the situation in Egypt calls for a revision of the method of implementing economic policies. It added that investors cannot predict the future of the dollar or the consequences of the conflicting successive economic decisions which threaten Port Said as a free zone.

The Political Bureau aired its fears about the continuation of bribery and bureaucracy as a result of ambiguous economic decisions, including the decisions on the open door policy. The Bureau referred the government statement to the council of committee chairmen.

The Liberal Party Political Bureau stressed that the fact that the leading positions in the executive branch are confined to National Democratic Party members constitutes a disappointment to the other political parties and causes highly experienced government and public sector employees to shy away from the opposition parties to avoid loss of promotion or transfer to other places of work.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEADER

Meets With Ghali

NC041550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali discussed the bilateral relations between Egypt and the European Parliament and the European Community at a meeting held today with President of the European Parliament Mrs Simone Veil who is visiting Egypt. The talks also dealt with the economic and political relations between the two sides.

Mrs Simone Veil has informed Dr Butrus Ghali of the European Parliament's decision concerning the participation of several European states in the Sinai Multinational Force.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry today received the text of the joint U.S.-Israeli statement concerning the European states' participation in the Sinai Multinational Force.

Meets With Speaker

NC051144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) -- The speaker of the People's Assembly, Dr Sufi Abu Talib, met today at his office with the president of the European Parliament, Mrs Simone Veil, who is visiting Cairo at the head of a delegation.

The meeting dealt with relations between the European Parliament and the Arab Republic of Egypt in the political and economic speheres as well as the means to develop these relations.

A review was also made of the situation in the Arab countries, the political situation in the Middle East, Fahd's peace plan, and the Palestinian problem.

Mrs Simone Veil expressed the European Parliament's viewpoints with regard to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue by affirming the need to establish peace in the Middle East and to find a solution for the Palestinian problem which will realize the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians -- efforts in which Europe would play a role.

Agreement was also reached between Speaker Sufi Abu Talib and Mrs Simone Veil on the need to exchange delegations between Egypt and the European Parliament so as to exchange views and discuss the various topics of interest to Europe and Egypt.

Tomorrow morning, the European Parliament's delegation headed by the Parliament's President Mrs Simone Veil is due to meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Also tomorrow, Mrs Simone Veil will meet with the First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. Later she will hold a press conference at the Meridian Hotel in which she will talk about Egypt's political and economic discussions with the European Parliament and the EEC as well as the results of her discussions with President Mubarak and officials.

Tomorrow afternoon, Mrs Simone Veil and the delegation accompanying her will travel to Aswan where they will visit archeological and tourist sites in Aswan and Abu Simbel and will return to Cairo Monday afternoon, when Mrs Veil will depart for Paris. Mrs Simone Veil and the delegation accompanying her arrived in Cairo yesterday evening on a 5-day visit.

People's Assembly Speech

NC051949 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] European Parliament President Simone Veil expressed the hope for a continued dialogue between the People's Assembly and the European Parliament for strengthening the ties of understanding and amity between Egypt and the European Community.

In the address she delivered at the People's Assembly's evening session, Veil affirmed the European Community's desire for reaching a peaceful solution for the Middle East situation on the basis of recognition of the right of all the countries for existence and coexistence and of respect for the countries' sovereignty.

Simone Veil added: On this basis, the European Parliament had welcomed leader Anwar as-Sadat's brave initiative for the sake of peace. It expressed, by a large majority, its pleasure over the positive results reached by the Camp David conference and the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

She expressed the European Parliament's hope that the European Community will assume all its responsibilities of supporting and implementing the Camp David agreements and that the European Community will continue the dialogue it had started with the Arab world community as well as maintaining a stronger cooperation with all this area's states which aim at contributing toward a comprehensive and peaceful solution. In her address, Veil saluted the memory of the leader Anwar as-Sadat.

At the beginning of the session, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib welcomed Simone Veil and commended her efforts and those of the European Parliament for the sake of the Middle Eastern issue. He emphasized Egypt's faith in the significance of the European role within the framework of a positive and effective participation of the world power. He also affirmed that the Camp David agreements, which have anchored the framework of peace in the Middle Eastern area, are now the existing and firm reality and that on their basis the autonomy talks and resolving the Palestinian issue are taking place now.

Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din welcomed, on behalf of the Egyptian Government, Simone Veil's visit to Egypt. He explained that the visit is a continuation of the firm historic ties between Egypt and Europe. He said that the positive stand that is being taken by the European Parliament on the Middle Eastern issue is receiving every interest and appreciation from the Egyptian Government.

He expressed the Egyptian Government's satisfaction with the growth of the economic, technological and cultural relations between Egypt and the European Community.

Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee at the People's Assembly, then delivered an address on behalf of the committee and the National Democratic Party. He welcomed the European Parliament president and her long history of struggle for the sake of contemporary Europe as well as for her support for a comprehensive solution for the Middle Eastern issue.

AL-AHRAM Comments

NC052252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) -- Mrs Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, who is currently visiting Cairo, has stressed that the European stand is based on benefiting from the achievements of the Camp David accords by participating in the peacekeeping force and then moving on toward reaching a comprehensive settlement.

In a special interview to be published in AL-AHRAM Sunday, Simone Veil said that the European Parliament has affirmed on several occasions that the Camp David accords have relatively averted the possibility of the military confrontation in the Middle East, although the danger in the region is increasing.

The president of the European Parliament outlined that the next step would be the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. She also outlined that the idea of applying autonomy might imply what could lead to self-determination. What is important is to deploy the method and application leading to this right.

The president of the European Parliament noted that the European states would have preferred the establishment of a UN force for the Sinai, but, because this was not possible, the European participation in the peacekeeping force would not lead to changing their stand regarding the real problem and their relations with the states and peoples in the region.

Mrs Simone Veil said that the peace in the region cannot be achieved in one stroke, because it is a continuous process. The European Community believes that its participation in bringing about a final settlement provides its participation in the first phase by joining the peacekeeping forces being a ready process from which it will proceed to what is more important, namely that related to the West Bank and Gaza.

Meets Mubarak

NC061035 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Mrs Simone Veil, speaker of the European Parliament. The meeting lasted 1 hour, after which Mrs Veil stated that she talked with President Mubarak on Egypt's relations with the European Parliament and the European Community.

She added that President Mubarak expressed his hope that the European Community would continue its support of Egypt. She said: I mentioned to the president that in all its resolutions the European Parliament has expressed its support for the Camp David accords, always hoping that they will lead to the achievement of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and that the relations on the economic and political levels would be maintained.

She said: We also talked about the multinational force and the European participation in it after Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai. We also made a general review of the situation in the Middle East, the Camp David accords, Prince Fahd's plan and the postponement of the Fes summit conference.

Press Conference

NC061410 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] President of the European Parliament Mrs Simone Veil held a press conference at the Meridian Hotel in Cairo at noon today. She said that she has held discussions with President Husni Mubarak and Egyptian officials and that the discussions were characterized by friendship and hospitality. The discussions dealt with political and economic cooperation between Egypt and the European Community.

She said that the signing of a new financial protocol between the two sides to strengthen cooperation in the various fields was also discussed.

To a question by the radio representative about the existence of some contradictions in the European stand on the Middle East issue, Mrs Simone Veil said that there are no contradictions in the European stand, but there are only some slight differences in the stands that are adopted by the European Community's Ministerial Council.

She affirmed that the Camp David agreements are the basis for resolving the Middle East issue and that these agreements must be given momentum and promoted.

Madame Veil said that the participation of four European states in the Sinai peacekeeping force is regarded as a contribution to pushing forward the peace process based on Camp David.

Asked about the Fes conference, Mrs Veil said the European Parliament has not been able to adopt an official stand on this conference.

To a question about Amir Fahd's plan, she said: I cannot discuss a matter on which we have not yet taken an official stand. She pointed out that the Palestinians can be introduced as a party in the Arab-European dialogue. Although we, as a European Parliament, have not openly referred to the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinians, the Venice declaration has referred to that.

Leaves Cairo

NC071331 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1306 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Dec (MENA) -- European Parliament President Simone Veil left Cairo for Paris this afternoon after a 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib.

Simone Veil was seen off at the airport by Dr Sufi Abu Talib and People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BRITISH MINISTER HURD

NC041516 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Dec (MENA) -- British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Muscat on a brief visit during which he will meet with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and President of the European Parliament Mrs Simone Veil who is visiting Cairo.

Hurd said on arrival that he will discuss with Dr Butrus Ghali some important international issues connected with the Middle East question and the strengthening of the friendly relations between Egypt and Britain.

Hurd said that while in Muscat he met with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, to discuss several international questions of interest to the Middle East region.

Douglas Hurd is due to leave Cairo later tonight for Khartoum on a similar visit to Sudan.

Leaves for Khartoum

NC042251 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Dec (MENA) -- British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd left Cairo tonight for Khartoum following a brief several hours' visit to Cairo during which he met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and discussed some important international issues pertaining to the Middle East problem and the bilateral relations.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 544

JN061717 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Communique No 544 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 6 December 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With distinguished valor and zeal, our armed forces will continue fighting until all our national and pan-Arab rights are regained. Following are the results of our armed forces' activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region violently pounded enemy units, killing 199 and destroyed 1 tank; 2 personnel carriers; 4 guns; 1 excavator; 8 vehicles, 2 carrying soldiers; 1 rocket launcher; 1 stockpile of hardware; and 1 observation post.
B. Seven were killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
C. Three were killed and one personnel carrier, one vehicle, two stockpiles of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Abadan area.
D. Two vehicles were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
E. Our valiant fighter planes continued to strike at enemy positions and targets in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits. All of our aircraft except one, which went down in enemy territory, returned safely to base. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of its pilot.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 209 killed; 1 tank; 3 personnel carriers; 11 vehicles, 2 carrying soldiers; 4 guns; 1 excavator; 1 rocket launcher; 4 stockpiles of hardware; and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seventeen martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles, one gun and two excavators damaged.

Communique No 545

JN071716 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Communique No 545 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 December 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued to strike at and destroy the racist Persian enemy units in the theater of operations. Following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward heroic units clashed with enemy units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, killing well over 290 and destroying 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 9 vehicles, 2 guns, 3 excavators and 1 rocket launcher.
B. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite their positions in the Abadan area, killing 29 and destroying 3 vehicles, 1 gun, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.
C. Nine were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
D. Five were killed in the Sumar area.
E. Four were killed in the Dezful area.

F. Two were killed in the Mehran area.
G. Two were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
H. Two personnel carriers were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
I. Our air force all day today attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct hits. Our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 341 killed and 1 tank, 3 personnel carriers, 12 vehicles, 3 guns, 3 excavators, 1 rocket launcher, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: twenty-one martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, one personnel carrier, four guns and one excavator damaged.

FIELD COMMANDER ON RECENT BATTLE SUCCESSES

JN071138 Baghdad INA in English 1110 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Dec (INA) -- An Iraqi field commander today described the recent battles around Khafajiyah [Susangerd] in the southern sector of the battlefront as the biggest battles yet in the 15-month-old Iraq-Iran war.

The military commander, who is the commander of an Iraqi strike force in the Khafajiyah region, told a team of reporters from the Baghdad daily ATH-THAWRAH that his troops had killed and wounded thousands of enemy troops and taken large numbers into captivity.

On the first day of the battles, November 29, the enemy pushed huge numbers of infantry troops supported by tanks and armour on two major axes, while engaging Iraqi forces on a third axis, he explained.

These desperate plans were foiled and we were able to check and thwart the enemy's attack with a successful counter-attack that led to the destruction of many of its armour and the capture of large Iranian men the commander added.

On the first of December, the enemy tried once again to launch an attack against our forces, but that proved a complete failure.

The commander of the Iraqi strike force said his troops launched another attack smashing more Iranian armours and troop positions.

He said there was magnificent coordination between all types of Iraqi forces that took the battles in Iraq's favour.

KING HUSAYN DISCUSSES GULF WAR, FES SUMMIT

JN041835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] London, 4 Dec (INA) -- Jordan's King Husayn has condemned some Arab regimes' stands against Iraq's war with Iran.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-'ARAB published today, the king said: This position is abnormal and incorrect, because the Arabs should stand together against every foreign enemy.

King Husayn expressed regret over the postponement of the Fes summit and said: The situation called for discussing the serious topics on the agenda instead of postponing them. He also pointed out that the challenges threatening the Arab nation do not allow for slackness and postponement, but require the highest level of seriousness.

Concluding, the king called for strengthening Arab cohesion in the face of the enemies of the Arab nation. He asserted that the neutral stand maintained by some Arab regimes or their support for Iran is an unusual situation that must not continue.

TIMES ON U.S.-PLO DIALOGUE, ISRAELI INFLUENCE

JN071145 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Dec 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Good Idea"]

[Text] A four-member American private study group that recently made a tour of the Middle East has issued a report recommending, among other things, "exploratory" talks between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to determine if the PLO were ready to negotiate peace with Israel. While the general suggestion of U.S.-PLO contacts is a positive one that we support, we would add that an equal objective of such a move would be for the PLO and the Arabs as a whole to determine if the United States were ready to play the role of an honest third party mediator, free from the control of Israel.

It is an insult, and a misreading of contemporary history, to suggest that the U.S. should contact the PLO only to find out if the Palestinian leadership were ready to negotiate peace. The PLO has not been the main obstacle to an Arab-Israeli peace. It has, among other things, suggested the creation of non-secular, democratic state in mandate Palestine in which Arabs and Jews could live together. It has also, in Palestine National Council resolutions, adopted a political programme that would establish a sovereign Palestinian state on any occupied Palestinian territory that is vacated by Israel.

The point is that the Palestinians are ready and willing to talk peace. But with whom? The Israelis? The Americans? Neither the Israelis nor the Americans are willing to talk to the PLO. Neither has been able to say the words "Palestinian self-determination" without tripping over its own contradictory and hypocritical policies. Yes, an American-PLO dialogue would be good for everybody, but most importantly it would be an opportunity to discover whether or not American Mideast polices are still subject to an Israeli veto.

## NEW WAVE OF BOMBINGS SWEEPS OVER BEIRUT

### Market Place Bomb

NC081241 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] At 1200 today a bomb exploded at the entrance to a vegetable market on Fu'ad al-Awwal street, in the Al-Barbir area, near the Al-'Ijjih shops and Dr 'Alamah's clinic. Four people were injured. They were immediately taken to the Al-Barbir hospital.

Initial reports say that a bomb placed in a vegetable cart exploded and that the owner of the cart was among the wounded. He is in serious condition. Three vehicles were also damaged by the explosion. The military public prosecutor, Shaykh As'ad Jarmanus, and the military investigator Fawzi Daghir, are conducting as investigation into the incident.

Meanwhile, the marketplace area witnessed tension at noon today, and the sound of bursts of gunfire and shells was heard. The authorities are paying special attention to the security situation in the marketplace and the situation resulting from the recurring explosions.

### Car Bomb

NC081028 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] At midday today there was an explosion near the As-Sanawbar Palace [in Beirut] near a barrier manned by the Arab Deterrent Forces, not far from the French Embassy. Preliminary reports indicate that a car bomb exploded and that there were some civilian casualties.

### Elevator Bomb

NC072038 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Security sources said that a bomb exploded tonight inisde an elevator in a building in Mahattat al-Mu'allim, on the old Sidon Road, and not in the Ash-Shiyah area. The sources also said there were no casualties as a result of the explosion but that damage was confined to material things only. Windows in the building and in some neighboring buildings were shattered and the elevator was wrecked.

At 1500 today a bomb exploded in the elevator of the Khalil Hunayni building on Al-Qaysi street in the Ra's an-Nab' area. A baby, Asma al-Halabi, was killed and Nabhah, Bashah, Ghadah and Anjiyah -- all from the Al-Halabi family, were wounded. Fire broke out in the first and second stories of the building and serious material damage was caused. The firemen worked to extenguish the fire.

### Bombs Defused

NC041713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Internal security sources have said that a state of calm prevailed this afternoon. The areas of Bi'r Hasan and Al-Hamra' [in Beirut] were today saved from two huge explosions. In Bi'r Hasan area, near the Kuwaiti Embassy, several bombs were defused before the time they were set to go off.

At 0715 today 48 sticks of dynamite tied to a detonator were defused in Al-Hamra's area near El Dorado movie theater. They were set to blow up at 0800. In the area of Ziqaq al-Balat, near the Anglican school, another explosive device was also defused this morning. Investigations are underway to determine the persons who placed these explosives.

HADDAD ACCUSES UNIFIL OF COOPERATING WITH PLO

TA042013 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1800 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Speaking to a Voice of Hope reporter this afternoon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, the leader of free Lebanon, announced that since yesterday UNIFIL forces have stopped supplying the free Lebanese forces besieged on Hill 880 with food and water. The major said that this was tantamount to the UN forces' sharing along with the PLO terrorists the killing of free Lebanese people, in this case by allowing the free Lebanese to die of hunger and thirst.

UNIFIL FORCES CLASH WITH BORDER MILITIAS

NC071220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] In the south tension rose today between armed border militias and the UNIFIL when the Irish forces confronted an infiltration attempt on a hill overlooking the township of Haddathah. This ensued from efforts made by the Irish forces to encircle an armed border militia force.

A report from the south says a clash ensued in which an Irish soldier was wounded. The report adds that the Irish contingent is bent on preventing the armed border militias from infiltrating into their area of operations since such an infiltration is aimed at beefing up a certain post which would threaten the Haris-Haddathah-Tibnin highway.

SAUDI ENVOY MEETS AL-WAZZAN, MAKES STATEMENT

NC041321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan this morning assessed the results of the current contacts related to the implementation of the Arab Followup Committee resolutions with the Saudi ambassador as a prelude to calling the Arab Followup Committee for a meeting in the near future.

Following the meeting, Saudi Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: I was pleased with the meeting today with His Excellency Prime Minister al-Wazzan. We fully assessed the current situation. We also discussed the work of the Arab Followup Committee. I believe that we can begin the forthcoming stage with consultations between the Arab ambassadors who represent the Followup Committee and their governments first and then with his excellency the [Lebanese] president. Then, if President Sarkis believes it is time to resume the mission, we will be ready.

Asked whether it is time to begin implementing the Arab Followup Committee resolutions, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: the answer to this question is outlined in the answer to the first question.

Asked whether he has been entrusted with holding any contacts pertinent to the implementation of the Fes conference resolutions on Lebanon, Ash-Sha'ir said: Recently I received scores of questions from various information circles, certain colleagues and politicians. The common denominator of their questions was about the Saudi stand following the Fes summit conference. In fact, I would like to say that the results of the Fes conference will not negatively affect the honorable stances and firm positions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia toward its responsibilities and commitment to the fateful Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian question. Consequently, the results of the Fes summit will absolutely not have any negative effects on relations with the fraternal Arab countries.

Regarding the Saudi peace plan, Ash-Sha'ir said: I believe that His Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who is the mentor of the plan, decisively settled the argument over the plan 2 days ago when he said that the plan will remain on the agenda of the summit and that it is no longer a Saudi plan now that it is within the framework of the summit conference, and that Saudi Arabia has no stand on this plan contrary to the unanimous Arab stance. I believe that Prince Fahd has decisively settled all arguments.

As for Saudi Arabia and Lebanon, the instructions of His Majesty King Khalid and His Highness Crown Prince Fahd recommend that Saudi Arabia continue its stand toward fraternal Lebanon in its ordeal in order to support the legitimate government, strengthen its sovereignty and safeguard its security, territorial integrity and stability. We will always do our utmost to achieve this.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MEETS WITH BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL

NC071300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Today at noon President Ilyas Sarkis met with Shaykh Bahsir al-Jumayyil who visited the presidential palace to brief President Sarkis on the initiative recently mentioned in a speech by Al-Jumayyil. After the meeting, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said:

[Begin recording] I took the opportunity to meet the president upon return from his trip so as to brief him on the initiative we made on the occasion of our party's 45th anniversary. I gave him a copy of the remarks made in this respect. We hope we shall all be able to follow up the matter now that the president has returned and that we will be able to contact other officials and brief them too. As Lebanese, we will all try to find the means to cooperate to resolve this crisis. [end recording]

FRANJIYAH CRITICIZES AL-WAZZAN, HABIB MISSION

PM070957 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 2 Dec 81 p 3

[AS-SAFIR report: "Franjiyah Condemns 'Brotherhood' Massacre in Damascus and Says: Habib's Mission Benefits Only Israel: He Raises Already Rejected Issues to Cover Aggression"]

[Excerpts] Zgharta -- Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has condemned the "Muslim Brotherhood" car bomb crime in the Al-Azbakiyah quarter of Damascus. He said: "The crime was perpetrated to create problems for fraternal Syria, just like the Phalangists are doing in Lebanon, with the absence of the government making possible all kinds of treachery."

Presdient Franjiyah emphasized that "U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission in Lebanon is only beneficial to Israel." He also said: Habib's demands will not be met, and their rejection will be announced to the world to provide a cover for future Israeli aggressions.

At a press conference he held yesterday in Zgharta Franjiyah criticized Prime Minister Sahfiq al-Wazzan's statements about the results of the Fez Arab summit conference. He called on the Arabs to "add a ninth clause to Prince Fahd's plan stating that Israel's existence should be governed by the 1947 UN resolution. This will make the Saudi initiative effective."

Referring to the latest Arab summit conference in Fes, Morocco, Franjiyah said: the results of the conference were what we had expected before the conference. Let us begin with the statement made by Prime Minister al-Wazzan at the airport on his return. He criticized those who aired pessimism about the results of the conference, although they were only realistic in their assessment. He added: What draws attention is clause 3 (of the resolution on Lebanon) speaking of "support for the government's efforts to deploy the army in the south so that it may shoulder its national responsibilities." President Franjiyah wondered: Had any Arab brothers objected to the discharge of these duties by the Lebanese Army?

He added: Prime Minister al-Wazzan has declared that "he has obtained the approval of the brothers for the deployment of the army throughout Lebanese territory," while the president of the republic, in his independence day message, said that "the state is in full control of every inch of Lebanon." Whom, of the two, are we to believe? I do not think either of them is right.

He continued: Some press reports said that the Lebanese delegation to Fes adopted the memorandum sent to the president by the so-called "Lebanese Front" which should have been called the "Israeli front." The official who has been accused of adopting this memorandum has not denied these reports. Until such a denial is made we can consider what happened in Fes to have been inspired by the masters of the regime, in other words the Israeli agents.

President Franjiyah then spoke about the current mission of U.S. envoy Philip Habib in the region. He said: This man, who claims to be of Lebanese origin, has instructions to expand the deployment of the UN Forces in the south and bring about the withdrawal of the Syrian missiles and the Arab Deterrent Forces from Lebanon. The United States, more than anyone else, knows that these demands will never be met because they only benefit Israel.

He added: Habib has come to repeat the same story and hear the rejection again so that he may announce it to world public opinion to provide a cover for future Israeli aggressions.

Franjiyah then answered reporters' questions. He said: The U.S. envoy (Habib) knows in advance that his mission will fail. The only aim of the mission is to give the enemy the opportunity to explode the situation. We feal that the Israeli enemy is now in such a position that it cannot but commit aggression against Lebanon. This is why we are apprehensive about the prediction made by the Information Minister Michel Iddih that aggression is imminent.

He added: Incidentally, how are the Lebanese people to interpret two statements made on the same day, one by the prime minister denying that Israel intends to attack and the other by the information minister affirming that aggression is imminent?

## COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY CYPRIOT COMMUNISTS

For a Nicosia KHARAVYI text of a communique issued jointly by the Lebanese Communist Party and a visiting delegation of the Cyprus communist party AKEL dated 28 November 1981, see the Cyprus section of the 4 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ISLAMIC GROUP CLAIMS EXPLOSION RESPONSIBILITY

PM080909 London ASH-SHARQ in Arabic 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Rome -- The Islamic Revolution Command in Syria yesterday released a statement here claiming responsibility for the Al-Azbakiyah explosion in Damascus on 29 November 1981. It said that the explosion was in retaliation for the torture, mass massacres and assassination of compatriots at home and abroad.

The statement also said the explosion was one in a series of successful explosions carried out by men of the Islamic Revolution in Syria in operations against official armed military targets such as the Amriyah building, the air force intelligence building, the Soviet experts building, the Soviet intelligence center, the defense squads center and the special units center.

KING KHALID CABLES CONDOLENCES ON EXPLOSION

JN041313 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] In a cable received today by President Hafiz al-Asad, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his sorrow over and condemnation of the incident in the Al-Azbakiyah quarter of Damascus and his heartfelt condolences to the president and to the families of the victims. Following is the text of the cable:

We have been grieved by the reported incident in the Al-Azbakiyah quarter of Damascus which resulted in the death of many people. I convey my heartfelt and sincere condolences to your excellency and to the families of the victims and pray God almighty to have mercy on the martyrs, to make their abode in paradise and to speed the healing of the injured. This action provokes our sorrow and condemnation as we deplore and denounce any act of terror in any form throughout the world.

We pray God to preserve our nation and grant us success in striving to make it glorious, dignified and united. May God preserve you.

AL-KASM CONFERS WITH VISITING LIBYAN OFFICIAL

JN062115 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 6 Dec (SANA) -- Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received here this evening Abu Zayd Durdah, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy, and the members of his delegation. Discussions during the meeting revolved around ways to develop and strengthen economic relations between the two fraternal countries.

'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah this evening also received the fraternal delegation. The two meetings were attended by Economy Minister Dr Salim Yasin and the heads of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus and the Syrian Relations Office in Tripoli.

The Libyan delegation arrived in Damascus on 4 December.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES BRITISH DELEGATION

JN021312 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, received a British parliamentary delegation at 0900 today. The meeting was attended by Hunayn Hakim, director of the West Europe Department in the Foreign Ministry, and the British ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting, the latest Arab developments and the current international situation were reviewed.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS IRAQI ENGINEERS

JN071524 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 7 Dec (SANA) -- People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi at noon today received members of the Iraqi Engineers' Association, who offered congratulations on his election as the People's Assembly speaker. The Iraqi engineers praised the atmosphere of democracy that prevailed during the election of people's representatives capable of serving this homeland.

The Iraqi association's members denounced the heinous crime committed by the gang of treachery and treason -- the Muslim Brotherhood gang -- in the Al-Azbakiyah quarter, a crime that claimed the lives of many women, children and old people. They asserted that the U.S.-Zionist plot against the Arab nation in general and Syria in particular will founder on Syria's steadfastness, a solid stronghold in the face of all plots and in defense of the Arab nation's dignity and honor.

NEW MINISTERS TAKE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH

JN071502 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Damascus, 7 Dec (SANA) -- The ministers whose ministerial portfolios were changed and those who became ministers for the first time following the recent reshuffle have taken the constitutional oath before President Hafiz al-Asad and in the presence of Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Damascus, 6 Dec (SANA) -- A decree has been issued here appointing Shutaywi Sayfu Syrian ambassador to the FRG. Another decree has also been issued appointing Munir Musa Basha Syrian ambassador to Mauritania. [Text] [Damascus SANA in Arabic 0856 GMT 6 Dec 81 JN]

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON ARRIVES

TA071606 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1530 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 7 Dec -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived this afternoon for a short visit. Upon his arrival, he said he was determined to close the gap stemming from the differences of approach to various subjects between Israel and France.

In a very cordial statement, the French foreign minister said he cannot predict the outcome of the talks he will hold here. "There have been differences of opinion between us, that is true, but there is a great desire to close the gap between us and draw the two countries closer," he said.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who welcomed Cheysson at the airport, also expressed the hope that the visit would herald the launching of a new era of friendship between Israel and France. "We are imbued with a desire to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between us, and are looking forward to the turning of a new page of friendly dialogue between the two countries," Shamir said in his welcome remarks.

The guest arrived with a large entourage of senior officials aboard a French Government Mystere-200 jet plane. He said this was his first mission as a minister on behalf of the people and the president of France [sentence as received]. This is the first visit by a French minister to Israel since Gaston Deferre's arrival for the funeral of Moshe Dayan.

"I believe one should enhance the contact between France and Israel," Mr Cheysson said, complaining about the fact that for so many years there were misunderstandings between Israel and France. "These misunderstandings should now be removed from our path," he declared. "For years now our relations have not been normal. It has been more than a decade since the joint economic cooperation committee last convened. The last visit by a French foreign minister to Israel occurred 5 years ago. Is this normal? Why has it been so long since the last visit by a French foreign minister to Israel?"

Later the French foreign minister said that this state of relations worried him personally as well as officially and he noted that during the time he served on the Council of Europe he visited Israel more often than any other French minister.

"Now I am talking in my capacity as minister, who has come here about 2 months prior to the visit of President Mitterrand and I hope prior to many visits by French ministers," the guest said.

He said that in his talks with Shamir he will discuss bilateral relations and scientific, cultural and economic ties -- all areas where bilateral cooperation can be developed.

"We will discuss France's standing in Europe, that Europe that should be a future partner of Israel. We will discuss the Middle East, because today it is impossible to discuss that area without consulting such an important regional element as Israel. We are interested in having the spiritual and cultural values Israel and France share reign both in Europe and in the Middle East," the guest concluded.

The entourage departed for Jerusalem for working meetings scheduled for this evening.

The guest will leave Israel tomorrow afternoon.

First Meetings Held

TA071848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Report by correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami -- live]

[Text] The French foreign minister has already had one private talk with Israel's foreign minister and a working session with Foreign Ministry officials. Tonight's talks were in the nature of a general discussion of bilateral relations and of Israeli and French positions on Middle East issues.

Israeli officials have made it clear, ever since the election of President Mitterrand earlier this year, that relations between Israel and France are on the upswing, but the change for the better has so far been more one of style than substance. Foreign Minister Cheysson's visit is expected to be the beginning of a more substantive, new dialogue between France and Israel that will bring practical results. This was how Israel's deputy foreign minister, Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, summarized Israel's attitude towards the Cheysson visit:

[Begin Ben-Me'ir recording] Well, first of all, we see this as a serious attempt on both sides to improve Israeli-French relations, I think this, perhaps, is the main object of the visit. As you know, we had a golden period in Israeli-French relations for many years. Unfortunately, the past years have not been as good as we would have wished, but with the election of President Mitterrand and the new administration in France, there definitely have been signs of a desire on the part of the French, and certainly on our part, for better relations and we hope this will be a first step in an improvement of relations between Israel and France. Secondly, this is an excellent opportunity to review together outstanding issues in the Middle East and each side has an opportunity to express views and also to work out many issues in bilateral French-Israeli relations, which we have extensive relations economic area, cultural exchange, scientific exchange and, of course, with France as a leading member of the European Community with which Israel has an ongoing dialogue for many years and also a very intensive bilateral relationship. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

There are also some major differences in French and Israeli positions on a number of key political issues on Middle East matters. The Cheysson-Shamir dialogue can be expected to include some frank talk on the future of the Camp David peace process and the Palestinian aspect. Israel also wants to know the French attitude towards participation in the multi-national force for Sinai, in the light of the joint U.S.-Israel statement outlining the conditions for countries taking part. I understand, however, from diplomatic sources, that the Europeans, including France, are still consulting on a final joint position. The problems in Lebanon -- a country where French influence has been strong -- will also be discussed and Israel will raise its concerns about the PLO there and the Syrian influence.

Israel's improving relations with Africa will be another topic in the talks. President Mitterrand has openly encouraged African countries to renew relations with Israel, but it is not clear how the French will view the possibility of an active Israeli role in the African Continent. Tomorrow the French foreign minister has more talks at the Foreign Ministry and will also be meeting President Navon. However, a call on Prime Minister Begin, still recovering from his hip injury in hospital, has had to be taken off the schedule, on doctors' orders.

## Shamir Explains Positions

TA071917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is currently hosting his French counterpart at dinner in the Jerusalem King David Hotel. Earlier, Shamir and Claude Cheysson held a private conversation, after which they were joined by senior officials from both Foreign Ministries.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that Shamir stressed that the Camp David process is essential to the solution of the regional conflict. According to Shamir, the Saudi plan failed even before it was born. The foreign minister told the French foreign minister that Middle East instability resulted from events in Syria, the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in Lebanon, not from the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Cheysson reviewed his country's world and Middle East policies saying that the parties involved in the conflict should solve their problems among themselves.

## Dinner Speeches

TA080928 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Dec pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson last night dismissed the idea of a European initiative to help solve the Arab-Israel conflict. He said that as long as the present French Government was in power there would be no such initiative.

Speaking at a dinner tendered by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at the King David Hotel, the French foreign minister, who on a previous occasion compared the Palestinian terrorists to the French resistance movement in World War Two, refrained from specific mention of the Palestinians.

Shamir and Cheysson held "very, very friendly" talks on 7 Dec and later Shamir said that he hoped the new spirit of mutual comprehension between Israel and France would lead to understanding between Israel and other European countries.

Speaking at the dinner, Shamir said all Israelis felt that the Europeans "want to push us back at all cost into the pre-1967 ghetto, which was unliveable-in, and made life a real hell for us..."

"As the years go by, we feel that Europe understands us less and less. Europeans seem to have forgotten that the Jewish people was born and has its roots in this land... talk of 'imperialism', 'colonialism' and 'occupied territories' is absurd in reference to us..." Shamir told Cheysson.

Shamir acknowledged that there were differences between Israel and France. "But those don't worry me. What worries me is the incomprehension, the misunderstanding."

The "new spirit" between Israel and France was evident as soon as Cheysson touched down at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday for his day-long stay.

The French foreign minister said he hoped to turn over a new leaf in his country's relations with Israel although he anticipated disagreements with his host.

"I must say a thick veil of misunderstanding has existed between us." He told Israeli Foreign Ministry heads at a brief welcoming ceremony. These misunderstandings "should be eliminated," he declared.

The talks in Jerusalem began with an hour-long tete-a-tete between Shamir and Cheysson, followed by a 90-minute working session at which each minister was flanked by senior aides.

Israeli sources said the atmosphere was "very friendly." They seemed especially pleased that Cheysson, though clearly not agreeing with Shamir's presentation on the future of the Middle East peace process, said that in France's view the states of the region must resolve the conflict between themselves. To the Israeli side, this seemed deliberately to exclude the PLO as an equal partner in resolving the Arab-Israel conflict.

Shamir stressed during the working session that the Israel-Arab conflict was by no means the sole source of dangerous tension in the area. Other trouble-spots were the Iran-Iraq war, civil strife in Lebanon, the tense situation inside Syria, and Muslim fundamentalism.

Cheysson agreed with Shamir that the peace process must continue -- but he defended France's views as to how it should continue.

Shamir contended that Camp David had proved itself to be the only viable framework. Other plans -- such as the Saudi plan -- had "failed before they were born." Shamir noted.

The French foreign minister will meet Shamir again this morning for a further round of talks. But he will not meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, whose doctors have advised against a meeting, sources said.

CHEYSSON SAYS NO EUROPEAN MIDEAST INITIATIVE

TA080545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] France's foreign minister says there will be no European initiative in the Middle East so long as Mitterrand is president. At a festive dinner given by Foreign Minister Shamir in his honor, Claude Cheysson said: The Venice declaration is already behind us. At the same time he pointed out that a nation lives in the area that has not yet found its identity and its home, and Israel should recognize it.

Our political correspondent notes that Cheysson did not mention the PLO explicitly in his speech, and was most cautious in his formulations on this matter. The French foreign minister said he had already agreed with Minister Shamir on details of the visit in Israel by France's president. The visit will begin on 10 February and will be 3 days long.

Regarding the nuclear reactor in Iraq, Cheysson said France was ready to supply nuclear technology to any country if it undertakes to sign a charter against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. As for the possibility of French arms sales to Israel, there is now no limitation on this.

The French foreign minister welcomed Israel's return to Africa. He came yesterday for a 24 hour visit.

More on Statement

TA080706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Report by political affairs correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami -- recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] The French foreign minister was interviewed by a small group of Israeli reporters at the end of his first working session with Israeli officials in the state dinner hosted by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. This statement that the European initiative would be shelved had been made during that dinner. We asked him just what he had meant. Did it signify full French support for the Camp David peace process?

[Cheysson] What I mean is that it is up to the countries in the region, the forces in the region, to decide about their own future. We in Europe will not accept that there be an American initiative, or a Russian initiative, or a Brazilian initiative to tell us what we should do between us Europeans. And I don't think that the French or the Europeans or the Americans or the Russians should try and tell the countries in this region what they should do.

[Ben-'Ami] The Venice declaration, made before the present French administration came to power, had been wrong and absurd, Mr Cheysson said. Wrong, because the Camp David initiative was progress towards peace; and absurd, because the declaration meant, let's forget about Egypt and the Americans.

[Cheysson] Therefore, to take a stand against Camp David was certainly a mistake, and that we certainly did not like in the Venice declaration. If it is the rest of the Venice declaration -- not the impression given -- the content of the Venice declaration, there were some excellent things, we think, in the Venice declaration, which has gone far beyond that, far beyond, in their respects. Let us take one very precise example: The 10 have now recommended that the 4 of them that have been requested to participate in the Sinai multinational force, have accepted to do so. This is no part of any declaration, but it is part of the present European position. Therefore, Venice is behind us.

[Ben-'Ami] On French participation in the multinational force for Sinai, Mr Cheysson said that the four European countries involved were still discussing exactly how to respond to the joint U.S.-Israeli statement on conditions for countries taking part.

[Cheysson] The MFO [Multinational Force and Observers] was established by a number of texts, in particular the Egypt-Israel agreement, treaty. We proposed to join the MFO as established, as defined. To come into the MFO with the functions and missions that had been given to it by the existing texts. But frankly speaking, I don't see why we should be requested to say more. We said we join the MFO as you have decided, but it should be. Why should we now consider another text, I don't know.

[Ben-'Ami] Turning to Middle East peace initiatives, the French minister talked about the Camp David accord and Saudi Prince Fahd's eight-point plan. Such local initiative was justified, he said.

[Cheysson] Now which one of the new initiatives can bear fruit, this remains to be seen. For the time being, as you know, the Camp David process has led to results; there is still a lot to do under Camp David, and particularly the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Sinai. The Fahd declaration has not been adopted by the rest of the Arab world, therefore it is -- for the time being -- just the suggestions made by one of the Arabs -- an important one, but one only -- therefore you can put them on the same plane.

[Ben-'Ami] Cheysson diplomatically avoided the question on the autonomy negotiations, but hinted they were no longer feasible, since the Palestinians were not accepting the proposals. And he added:

[Cheysson] In the region, there is one people, the rights of which have not been, for the time being, respected. There is still one people that does not enjoy the normal right of any people in the world to a home land and to state structures. That's what I said. I didn't say Palestine or Palestinians, but it's clear to everyone.

[Ben-'Ami] Another topic: Mr Cheysson said while France had no role to play in efforts for a rapprochement between Israel and African nations, that was up to the countries concerned, his country did welcome any moves in this direction. And it was concerned that an act of Israeli role in Africa would affect French interests there. Regarding the French role in rebuilding Iraq's nuclear reactor, Mr Cheysson said France was ready to transfer nuclear technology and low-grade uranium to any country that would give the necessary guarantees against proliferation and its diversion to military purposes. On possible arms sales to Israel, the minister said there was no embargo or limit on any discussion of arms supplies to Israel or other countries in the region. And finally, Mr Cheysson says that President Mitterrand is to make a 3-day visit to Israel, beginning 10 February. [end recording]

PERES MEETS WITH BUSH, HAIG IN WASHINGTON

TA071749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Here is a report we just received from our Washington correspondent, Shalom Qital:

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres met this afternoon with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Peres briefed Bush on those issues on which Israel holds views differing from that of the United States. The vice president asked Peres to have a lengthier meeting with him on 13 December.

Peres is now conferring with Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Peres on Haig Meeting

TA071816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1755 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres interviewed by correspondent Shalom Qital in Washington after Peres' meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Me Peres: Did you learn from your conversation with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig about the possible U.S. approach to the peace process in the next few months?

[Answer] Yes. In regard to the Camp David accords he first explained to me that the United States fully backs the accords, and secondly that even before the year's end U.S. involvement will increase in level and intensity. Even though he mention no target date, the intention, as I understood it, is to reinforce the process itself. He also said a large number of past events were not planned in advance and were more the result of unexpected developments.

[Question] What did he have in mind: the Saudi plan? The AWACS deal? All these were...

[Answer, interruption] Everything. Naturally he also meant the matter of Beirut and the Iraqi nuclear reactor. He was not too specific, but he mentioned these things too.

[Question] Did you discuss the role in the peace process the United States has in mind for Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] I expressed my views and said that in my opinion if the Saudis really want to contribute to peace, they should accept Resolution 242 and express their readiness to hold negotiations without preconditions.

Peres on Saudi Role

TA080814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has told an American audience Saudi Arabia could play a major role in the peace process if it embraces UN Resolution 242 and opts for negotiations without preconditions. Peres was addressing the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. He also had a meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Connie Lon reports:

[Lon] I asked Peres about some of the reassurances given to him by Secretary Haig.

[Begin Lon recording] Did then the secretary say anything about reports that the United States is looking for another plan to follow Camp David is defeated?

[Peres] The secretary was very clear that they stand four-square behind the Camp David agreements and their involvement and contribution will be in hand; not the other way round.

[Question] Did he give you any impression or messages to take back?

[Answer] Well, I think the whole talk was a personal message. [end recording]

RAFAH RESIDENT KILLED DURING DEMONSTRATION

TA071321 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A resident of Rafah town was killed this morning as a demonstration was being dispersed. The security forces are investigating the cause of death.

Our correspondent, Arye Gus, reports that this morning there was a large gathering in town, in the course of which an Israeli car was set ablaze. No one was hurt. There were also some incidents of stone-throwing and some tires were burned. In the course of one of these demonstrations the above-mentioned local inhabitant was killed, but the cause of death is still undetermined.

Our correspondent notes that there was a general commercial strike in town to protest the Civilian Administration and to express solidarity with the Gaza physicians and pharmacists.

In Gaza municipality there were also violations of the public order today and one soldier was hurt by a stone thrown at him. School classes were disrupted there today.

Further on Shooting

TA071423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] An investigation carried out by the security forces on the circumstances in which a Rafah resident died reveals that a five-man army squad on a routine patrol encountered a large demonstration. The demonstrators attacked the unit with stones and beat them. The soldiers fired in the air. However, the demonstrators continued to push them. One soldier and six inhabitants were hurt and one of them died of wounds in the Rafah hospital.

The IDF spokesman said that the initial report shows that the soldiers had followed standing orders, but he added that the Military Police are investigating the affair.

RADIO REPORTS FURTHER WEST BANK DISTURBANCES

TA080822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] There were demonstrations this morning in Ramallah by students from the teachers' seminaries and from high schools, which were, in one case, dispersed with tear gas. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that students from the teachers seminary hoisted the Palestinian flag, hurled stones at security personnel and shouted slogans supporting the PLO and denouncing the area village leagues.

In Nabulus, the municipality is on strike to support the strike in Gaza.

Gaza District Closed

TA080821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Security forces declared the Gaza district a closed area and are not allowing journalists to enter it. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the city of Gaza has been strike-bound for the 4th day now, and strike organizers intend to hold a news conference there.

Strike Expands

TA081024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The strike in the town of Gaza has expanded and includes other Gaza Strip towns as well. IDF soldiers have been trying to persuade the merchants to open their shops. It has been reported that in several places the soldiers welded shut the doors of shops whose owners refused to open.

The security forces have declared the Gaza district a closed area and are not allowing reporters into the area.

## ALGERIA

### CHADLI BENDJEDID DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS

PM301533 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Reprint of "text" of interview granted by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to YAR newspaper ATH-THAWRAH in Algiers -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The YAR people have constantly followed developments in Algeria since independence, as well as the great achievements of the Algerian revolution. How can bridges be built between the two fraternal peoples with a view to deepening relations between them?

Answer: We cannot speak here about creating bridges as bridges actually exist between the two countries and the two peoples. They are the bridges of a common civilization, Islamic and Arab culture, and belief in a unity of fate and of struggle against the common enemy.

The bridges exist and we must cross them from both ends. I believe that my visits to the YAR and the visits which Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih pays to Algeria, as well as contacts at various levels, must continue to deepen fraternal relation between the two peoples.

Question: Do you see a way to broader Arab cooperation in the light of all the difficulties this cooperation has experienced so far?

Answer: We must make a thorough and objective survey of all the obstacles that have hindered Arab cooperation in the past and prevented it from achieving the desired effectiveness. We in Algeria believe that one of the basic principles for harmony and fruitful cooperation is that we should realize that we must cooperate and display solidarity with one another and that each of us must respect the political, ideological, economic and social options that every people accepts for itself, for the real conflict in the world today is a cultural one. The prin pal enemy of Third World countries is backwardness which puts us at the mercy of the strong who pursue with us a policy of divide and rule so that we always remain under their tutelage.

On the other hand, the vastness of the Arab homeland, the diversity of its material and manpower resources and also the expertise acquired over the years should make economic integration and fruitful cooperation between the Arab countries a target we should all seek to achieve regardless of our different political systems.

Question: You participated in the Cancun conference between the world's rich and poor. What, in your view, would ensure the success of this dialogue?

Answer: It is obvious, as I said, that the present world economic order is a major obstacle to Third World development efforts. I believe the great majority of countries agree that comprehensive dialogue within the UN framework is the sound way to ensure the success of the North-South dialogue.

World peace and security can be achieved only when economic security of the backward countries is achieved -- the countries in which the people suffer from great poverty and where 15 million children die and millions of other children's nutrition is inadequate to ensure normal physical and mental growth.

For this reason, Algeria in the 1970's called for a new world economic order to protect Third World countries from exploitation and to enable them to exploit their natural wealth in combating poverty, ignorance and disease, as well as to achieve the integration of legitimate interests between the advanced countries and the developing countries.

We expressed our view in Cancun clearly and objectively. We hope that it will be a positive step on the right path, the path of comprehensive dialogue within the UN framework.

Question: Has the Sahara problem erupted once again and how in your view will it end?

Answer: The Sahara problem has not ended only to erupt once again. The issue for us is clear. A people demands the right to self-determination and world bodies have recognized that right -- the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement. In my view, the correct implementation of the OAU resolution to hold a free public referendum in the West Sahara in which the region's people will determine their fate is the way to end this problem.

For this reason, Algeria has declared that it is committed to the OAU resolution and is fully prepared to contribute in every possible way to a peaceful solution of the problem and to achieving of a fruitful dialogue between our brothers in the Kingdom of Morocco and in the West Sahara.

Paris MATCH Interview

LD280030 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Interview by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, with unnamed correspondent of Paris MATCH -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Question] Some regard the recent purge as political liquidation of political opponents.

[Answer] A purge is not a campaign which lasts a few days and then ends. It is instead a continuing campaign demanded by the citizens and the strugglers and it is a lasting struggle against social ills and diseases that can threaten our society. Personally, I have no accounts to settle with anybody. I once said that the struggler might be forced to take a stand against his friends if their behavior contradicts the law and I did not hesitate to take the necessary measures in accordance with my promise to our people. Important to us is respect for the law and I promised that all will be equal before the law which is supreme.

[Question] Recent judicial sentences were considered by some to be harsh.

[Answer] According to the Constitution, a judge is subject only to the law. Leniency is acceptable but not when the matter concerns national unity or reverence for the state or the security of the citizen or the choices of the revolution. Personally, I believe in dialogue but no one, no matter who he is, can impose his will by barbaric means.

[Question] Is this, then, the reason for the existence of political prisoners and detainees for religious or cultural reasons?

[Answer] There are no political or cultural prisoners in Algeria. Those who break school windows or attack their colleagues with iron bars or burn citizens' cars and who are being tried according to the law, which provides for them the necessary guarantees, cannot be regarded as political prisoners. They are prisoners of civil law.

[Question] What about the recent visit of the Moroccan foreign minister and is it a preparation for normalizing relations between the two countries?

[Answer] The Moroccan foreign minister came here to invite me to the Arab summit conference in Fes. As to the normalization of relations between the two countries, this depends primarily on Morocco. I have always said that we hold no grudges or hatred for our Moroccan brothers?

[Question] You say the brothers in Morocco?

[Answer] Of course they are our brothers and we believe in the policy of good-neighborly relations between the brothers.

[Question] Yet you are in conflict with your Moroccan neighbor?

[Answer] Our views on the Western Sahara problem are different, but the existing conflict is one between the Saharan people and Morocco.

[Question] But you support the Saharan revolutionaries?

[Answer] Yes, we support the legitimate demands of the Saharan people and this is in full harmony with what we demanded for ourselves during our war of liberation, that is, the right to self-determination.

[Question] What would be your attitude if the Saharan people chose the link with Morocco?

[Answer] We support any choice acceptable to the Saharan people in a free, universal and comprehensive referendum under the supervision of the OAU in cooperation with the United Nations. What concerns us in the first place is the achievement of peace in the region. We all need peace to devote ourselves to national construction.

[Question] How do you see the solution to the Middle East problem?

[Answer] Merely naming it the Middle East problem reflects the complication of this problem. In fact, the main problem is the usurped Palestine and its people who were expelled from their land and deprived of their homeland. It is possible to erase the name of Palestine from maps but it cannot be erased from the hearts. Fire will always remain under the ashes. Therefore, Algeria has always said that lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a just solution to the problem of the Palestinian people.

[Question] But how?

[Answer] The question first should be put to those concerned, the Palestinians.

[Question] Could the establishment of a Palestinian state be a solution to the problem?

[Answer] The ideal solution lies in the establishment of a (?secular) state in historic Palestine, a state which would include Muslims, Christians and Jews, a neutral state that could be a real oasis of peace in the world. This solution may seem fantastic and this is why I called it an ideal solution. However, there are the realities of today and there are balances of power in the world and a struggle between the forces interested in the region. There are, indeed, many obstacles which now at least prevent the reaching of this objective.

[Question] What are the prospects for the future?

[Answer] We adhere to any choice which expresses the will of the Palestinian people and, I repeat, it is impossible to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian peoples under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO, are considered.

[Question] Can the Arab nation today impose a solution which corresponds to its will?

[Answer] The Arab nation has sources of very important power and the power of the Arab nation is primarily in its human capability and not only in its (?economic) resources. True, present political disputes weaken the Arab world and the majority of those disputes are fed from outside the region in order to hinder Arab progress.

[Question] Also in the Middle East is another conflict -- the Iranian-Iraqi war. What is the Algerian attitude?

[Answer] This war is an open wound which weakens the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

[Question] How can it be solved?

[Answer] A negotiated solution can end any conflict or dispute and we said this even before the outbreak of the war. From the start, I contacted the presidents of the two countries in an attempt to end this regrettable war and, in particular, to prevent it from becoming a war between neighboring nations because we believe the Islamic world is strategic for the Arab world, linked by the Arab-Islamic civilization at a time when they both belong to the Third World.

[Question] What guarantees are there for the success of a negotiated solution between the two countries?

[Answer] A negotiated solution should stem from a political basis agreed by two sides. As for us, we said already that the 1975 Algiers agreements can form a starting point.

[Question] Algeria engineered these agreements. Do you intend to play a certain role to achieve peace?

[Answer] We can confirm that Algeria is not standing idle before this painful situation. But everything depends on the desire of the warring sides.

[Question] I believe this will be a new diplomatic victory for Algeria and although I understand your desire to be modest, I say this confirms the characteristic by which the Arab and African worlds have come to know you -- that of the wiseman.

[Answer] It is my right to give myself this title. I repeat that in all my actions I am guided by my principles and my undertaking before the Algerian people. I assure you that Algeria will always carry out its duty and obligations toward the Arab nation and the causes of the Third World.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 5 DEC

LD052026 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of the Revolution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and leader of the National Council of the Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, arrived in Algiers this afternoon on a friendly visit. He was welcomed by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN.

In a short statement, President Vieira expressed pleasure at meeting President Chadli Bendjedid and affirmed that his visit will provide us with the opportunity to exchange views on the situation in Africa, touch on a number of issues of mutual concern and broaden and consolidate the cooperation of the two countries in a number of fields.

Leaves 6 Dec

LD061300 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Guinea-Bissau Council of the Revolution, left Algiers this morning after a friendly visit to Algeria. The president was seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and by senior party and government officials.

The Guinea-Bissau president of the Revolutionary Council arrived in Algiers yesterday. In the evening, he held private talks with President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, which were followed by a banquet given in his and his delegation's honor by Brother President Chadli Bendjedid.

ITALY'S BERLINGUER ARRIVES 5 DEC FOR TALKS

LD052058 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, arrived in Algeria this afternoon, heading an important party delegation. The delegation was welcomed at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'Idiyyah, member of the Political Bureau and official of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat, and Slimane Hoffman, chairman of the party Foreign Relations Committee.

In a statement to the press, Berlinguer said during his stay in Algeria he will hold talks with senior party and state officials to strengthen relations between the Italian Communist Party and the FLN and to work for peace and security in the Mediterranean and for developing the dialogue between the North and the South.

He also said in his statement that the labor movement in the industrial countries wants to develop its relations with the progressive parties in the developing countries.

Political talks between the FLN and the Italian Communist Party began this afternoon at (?Zayd al-Yusuf) Palace, represented by Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'Idiyyah and Enrico Berlinguer.

The first round of talks were devoted to a review of the two parties' experience in the field of organization and political and militant action; also the experience of the Algerian revolution in the various fields. The two sides also touched on the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties. They defined the general framework of the coming rounds of talks beginning with bilateral relations of the two parties and ways of ensuring their development; the exchange of experiences, current international issues of mutual interest and particularly issues concerning the self-determination of nations and issues which concern turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and security and the struggle for the creation of a new international economic system.

BRIEFS

TV AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA -- A cooperation agreement for 1982-83 was signed this afternoon between the radio and television organizations in Algeria and Bulgaria. The agreement was signed on behalf of Algeria by 'Abd ar-Rahman Laghouati, director general of Algerian radio and television, and by Ivan Slavkov, director general of Bulgarian television, on behalf of Bulgaria. The two sides agreed on the need to double the exchange in the radio and television fields through broadcasting important programs giving information about the two countries. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Nov 81 LD]

## LIBYA

### TRIPOLI REPORTS ABC INTERVIEW WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

LD071558 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The leader of the revolution described the allegations and falsifications spread by the American administration against Libya and the accusations about sending alleged squads to America to assassinate President Reagan as a terrorist policy by the American administration against the Jamahiriyah. The leader, in an interview last night relayed directly by the American television network ABC, said: We reject American claims and accusations and we challenge Reagan's administration to give proof or evidence of its claims and falsifications.

The leader stressed that we reject assassination methods and we do not accept the assassination of anyone. It is not in our nature, character or behavior to assassinate people. However, this is America's behavior and several times it tried and carried out a number of attempts to get rid of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He stressed that these blatent attempts were debated in the United States by CIA, the Congress, the American Government and President Reagan. It has become a fact well known to the world.

The brother leader made it clear that he is not happy with the assassination of any person, but he is happy when a person who pursues a wrong policy disappears. He said: I am not against As-Sadat as As-Sadat, I am not against Reagan as Reagan, but I am against their policies. As-Sadat was a bad person. He was a man of war, for he stopped the war on the eastern front and started it on the western front. The region is rid of him, because of his murder. Many things vanished and were buried with him. Regarding Reagan, I believe that all peoples are against him, even American citizens themselves, for one American citizen fired at him because he hated him. He is a man of war who is driving the world toward a major catastrophe and his administration is the worse administration we have witnessed in America.

In reply to a question about the motives that drive America to spread these false accusations against the Jamahiriyah, the leader made it clear that America wants us to turn into slaves. We refuse to be slaves for America and, hence, it places us in the catagory of one of its enemies. He said: We would like to be a free and nonaligned state. However, America would like to dominate the world and would like to divide it into masters and slaves. He expressed his belief that the Zionist propaganda and the ruler of Sudan, with some of the elements who deserted from military service, were behind the spread of false information, upon which the American administration based its accusations and falsifications against us.

The brother leader ridiculed President Reagan because he believes such information and allegations. He stressed that Reagan believes this because he is stupid and ignorant. The one who supplied him with this information was the lying Numayri who is running away from his people and who is asking for Reagan's protection, as are some Libyan students who are escaping from military service and who find it to be in their interest to spread such lies and misleading information. He said: We are prepared to investigate this information and to expose the liar. Reagan is the one who is lying. He stressed that America daily, militarily, psychologically and economically exercises pressure and terrorism against us. This is a terrorist policy against us and we are prepared to face it. We will face it with all the peoples who suffer from American pressures and terrorism, whether in the Arab homeland or in the whole world.

The brother leader referred to the American terrorist aggression in the Gulf of Sidra. He stressed that the Jamahiriyah once again will challenge such an aggression if it is committed against us, from the concept of defending ourselves, our freedom and honor. Regarding the joint American-Egyptian military maneuvers, the leader of the revolution stressed that the Arab people do not consider them maneuvers but an aggression against Arab territory.

The brother leader replied to a question about the possible improvement of Libyan-Arab-American relations. He expressed his belief that there is no possibility of changing all this until the American people themselves change Reagan and his bad administration. The brother leader advised the American people to work to overthrow Reagan the way they overthrew Nixon to make it possible to establish good relations not only with the Libyan-Arab people but also with the peoples of the world. He stressed that President Reagan does not deserve to lead America as a major power because he is stupid and behaves like a child.

The brother leader spoke about the decision of the American oil company Exxon to terminate its services in Libya. He stressed that this company's decision came as a result of pressures by the Reagan administration and in response to the request of this administration. He said that the Jamahiriyah prepared for all contingencies to face any situation in this respect.

He explained that such a posture by America is considered proof that Reagan's policy is working for the destruction of the interests of the companies and American people. He pointed out that Exxon benefited from its work in Libya in the same way that Libya benefits from the work of this company. However, Reagan is working for the destruction of the interests of this company and the interests of the other American companies and for the destruction of the interests of the American people themselves. He said: The American people and the American Congress should comprehend the gravity of this wrong policy which is endeavoring to destroy the interests of the people in Libya. He stressed that Reagan is bent on forcing American companies to leave Libya.

At the end of this interview with ABC, the brother leader repeated his call to investigate the lies and allegations made by Reagan's administration. He expressed the Jamahiriyah's readiness to accept arbitration to find the truth about these lies and fabrications and the dimensions of this hostile policy against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

JANA Cites Reactions

LD072032 Tripoli JANA in English 1824 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Dec (JANA) -- The interview carried out by the American T.V. network ABC with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and broadcast live last night via satellite has created further repercussions in America and throughout the world.

Our correspondent in Washington said many Americans were wondering why the U.S. administration has not given one piece of evidence to back its allegations.

The correspondent said ABC T.V. received many phone calls following the interview calling on American officials to back their accusations with solid evidence. But ABC T.V. correspondents in the U.S. say they could not contact officials allegedly because of the weekend. Our correspondent said the T.V. programme ended with a call to the American Government to produce evidence in support of its accusations against Libya. ABC said if this evidence is not forthcoming, American public opinion will then realise that these allegations were made to infiltrate a totaly unfounded danger to serve other purposes.

In a separate report also broadcast later by ABC, the T.V. station said the American authorities have declined to produce evidence to substantiate the anti-Libyan accusations proving that the American story has no base in reality.

Our correspondent further added that the majority of Washington political observers noticed after following the interview two important points. One was the good intention of the Jamahiriyah to establish good relations with the American people and that Libya was free from the accusations made by the Reagan administration since this administration did not possess any logical proof to substantiate these allegations... The second point was that Reagan's administration is exploiting this concentrated campaign alleging the existence of a looming danger facing top American officials. The campaign is seen to have two purposes.

1. Diverting the American people's anger following the failure of the administration's political, economic, social and military policies by fabricating an unfounded danger to the nation's security.

2. This alleged danger is being exploited to justify its intention of strengthening the CIA and opening the United States to its terroristic and spying activities.

Other observers pointed out that Israeli intelligence is concentrating all its efforts to intensify this campaign to divert the American people's enmity against Israel towards a new and fabricated enemy, Libya and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The U.S. broadcasting and T.V. network attached prominent attention to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's interview. The Arabic language radio station "the Voice of America" today quoted Colonel al-Qadhdafi's description of a Libyan hit team sent to America to assassinate President Reagan as a fabrication and that the U.S. administration received its information from suspect sources, such as Numayri, Zionist propaganda and Libyan students abroad who have dodged military service.

"The Voice of America" went on to express Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's astonishment at U.S. fears from such a small country as Libya, specially as the U.S. is a great power with more than 200 million people. It also cited Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's description of President Reagan as naive and a liar. It said: "Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called for a comprehensive investigation to be carried out on the issue to arrive at the truth and inform the American people's U.S. Congress and the Libyan Arab people....

"Colonel al-Qadhdhafi moreover, called on the Americans to rid themselves of Reagan as they had done before with President Reagan [as received].

"Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed his opposition to terror and accused the U.S. itself of exercising military, political and pschological terrorist actions against Libya. But, Libya will resist this U.S. onslaught as it had done in the Gulf of Sidra...."

"The Voice of America" included Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's comment on the decision by the U.S. company Exxon to stop its services in Libya. He is reported to have attributed the move to pressure exerted by the U.S. administration against Libya. He expressed Libya's readiness, however, to meet all possible contingencies should the rest of the U.S. companies follow suit.

The newspaper the New York TIMES included a lengthy article on the interview in its front page today.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is quoted as saying: "We are certain we did not send anyone to assassinate Reagan or any other person in the world....

"President Reagan is naive and unqualified to lead America as a great power. America must rid itself of his administration and force his downfall as it had done with Nixon...."

"We reject assassination, however, we are ready to fight the U.S. in the Mediterranean and on our borders if it attacks us..."

The paper cited the Libyan leader's accusation of the U.S. attempt to assassinate him by poisoning his food, and his challenge to the U.S. to carry out an investigation regarding the allegations to enable the American people and Congress of knowing the truth and "whether Reagan or Libya is the liar."

The paper further highlighted the leader's comment that the U.S. wishes to dominate the entire world and divide it into lords and vassals.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's interview with ABC television was comprehensively covered by the Arab and world media.

The media concentrated on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's refutation of U.S. allegations that Libya has sent hit squads to assassinate President Reagan and other American officials.

Coverage was also give to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's description of President Reagan as a liar and infant. The media further quoted the leader as saying that Libya is prepared to hold a dialogue with America at any level because of its desire to establish good relations with America, as with any other ocuntry, but that the U.S. refuses to establish such relations.

Among the radio stations covering Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's interview were the following: London, Italy, France-Inter, Cologne, Cairo, Kuwait, Lebanon, Damascus.

Arab and foreign newspapers reserved front pages for the interview, among the Lebanese AS-SAFIR, AN-NAHAR, ASHA'B, AL-ANWAR, also Kuwait newspapers. Italian newspapers CORRIERE DELLA SERA, LA STAMPA, IL TEMPO, LA NAZIONE, IL MESSAGIERO, RISTO DEL CARLINO, IL GIORNO, STAMPA SERA, PAESE SERA, and British papers DAILY MAIL, DAILY EXPRESS, the Czech RUDE PRAVO and the Belgian LE SOIRE.

JANA REPORTS SPEECH ON 'TERRORIST U.S. ATTACK'

LD061628 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Dec (JANA) -- The secretary general of the (?permanent) [words indistinct] and imperialist challenges aimed at the freedom and security of the people and countries of the Mediterranean region.

Speaking at a meeting of the Permanent Secretariat in Paris yesterday the secretary general said the Mediterranean region and the adjacent areas are threatened by a terrorist U.S. attack in accordance with a specially prepared plan incorporating military manoeuvres and provocations by the U.S. Sixth Fleet in a bid to subjugate the people and impose U.S. hegemony on the region. He recalled the earlier violation of Libya's territorial waters and skies by the sixth fleet and the U.S. dispatch of its rapid deployment force, all of which are attempts to increase tension and threaten the peace and security of the region.

The secretary general stressed the need to all delegates of progressive socialist parties and organizations to develop united front with progressive forces to counter the imperialist reactionary forces and foil the new U.S. conspiracies. Such a front, he said, would declare its solidarity with the people of the region and oppose imperialism and its terroristic schemes.

He continued: "We must rally in support of the Lebanese people and their national movement is liberated from its present occupation, division is overcome, Lebanese national unity achieved and its complete sovereignty exercised on its entire territory. [sentence as received] We must support Lebanon in its confrontation of repeated Israeli attack, support its solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people who is fighting for its legitimate national rights...

"Security in the Mediterranean continues to pose a problem especially at a time of increased U.S. plots against the people and countries of the region...

"The tasks before our progressive socialist forces are numerous and impel us at this stage to consolidate the struggle of our people to achieve popular authority and control of its own resources completely..."

Finally, the secretary general underlined the need to reinforce the struggle against such hostile strategies and prevent imperialism from occupying centres of power in the Arab region, to support progressive and popular regimes and to counter the attempt of transforming the Mediterranean into military and foreign bases.

TRIPOLI SAYS FIERCE BATTLES RAGE IN CHAD

LD071242 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Fierce battles are now raging between the Northern Forces and the Chad forces in the towns of Abeche and Oum Hadjer. Oum Hadjer is expected to fall later today. It was learned from Ndjamena this morning that the forces from the 1st Army have joined the North Army and that other [word indistinct] elements also have joined the Northern Forces. An intense exchange of fire took place between the forces of the Revolutionary Democratic Council and the 1st Army on the one side and the forces sent from Ndjamena on the other. The exchange of fire took place between these sides in the town of Mongo.

Now here is the latest news: Before noon today, the Chad Government forces succeeded in forcing the Northern Forces to retreat and drove them back inside Abeche after the Northern Forces tried to capture Oum Hadjer.

AL-QADHDHAFI THANKED BY SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT

LD071404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from Seychelles President Albert Rene, in which he expresses his pride in and appreciation of the Great al-Fatih Revolution's support for the people of the Seychelles during their recent confrontation with the aggressive mercenaries from racist South Africa, who were acting on the behest of the U.S. administration. President Rene expressed his great gratitude for this revolutionary backing and stressed the unity of the revolutionary forces in the face of imperialist and racist plans and intrigues.

LIBYA-USSR GROUP DENOUNCES U.S.-ISRAEL ALLIANCE

LD031716 Tripoli JANA in English 1402 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The Libyan Arab-Soviet Friendship Society has denounced the U.S. military exercises and the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv.

The increase of U.S. military presence in the area, it said, acts as direct threat to the world peace, security and freedom. The society pledged the solidarity of the Soviet people with the Palestinian people through their struggle for self-determination and restoration of their inalienable rights in an independent state on their homeland.

AL-'UBAYDI MEETS WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD070956 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Dec (JANA) -- The secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, yesterday met the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Andrey Lukanov, who is attending the meetings of the joint Libyan Arab-Bulgarian committee. The meeting covered means for bolstering bilateral relations and the implementation of resolutions passed at the previous meeting of the committee.

## BRIEFS

AIR TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT -- An agreement for air transportation between Jamahiriyah and Rwanda was signed 10 November at the headquarters of the public administration for civil aviation. The agreement allows the aviation companies in both countries to make regular air trips between the two countries and for regular operations systems and customs exemptions. [Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Nov 81 LD]

TALKS WITH USSR, PAKISTAN -- The meetings of the seventh session of the joint Arab Libyan-Soviet committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union began this morning in Tripoli. The committee decided today to set up a number of technical committees to study bilateral cooperation and to prepare protocols of cooperation to be signed at the end of the committee's meetings. The Joint Arab-Libyan-Pakistani committee for economic and social cooperation this morning held a meeting to study cooperation between Libya and Pakistan. During these meetings, the committee will study the already implemented agreements between the two countries and will prepare protocols of cooperation to be signed at the end of the committee's meetings. [Text] [Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Nov 81 LD]

## SUDAN

LEADERS HOLD MEETINGS WITH BRITAIN'S HURD

President Numayri

JN051540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Dec (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri this morning received Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs. Hurd said the meeting covered various international issues, particularly the Middle East and Africa. He expressed his country's wish to promote friendly relations with Sudan and to provide aid to Sudan in various fields.

The British minister arrived in Khartoum at dawn today on a 3-day visit as part of an Arab tour.

Vice President

JN061508 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Dec (SUNA) -- Vice President Abel Alier this morning received Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador in Khartoum.

The vice president and the British official reviewed bilateral relations and issues of common interest in addition to economic and cultural relations. The vice president expressed his satisfaction with the continued progress in relations between Sudan and the United Kingdom.

Finance Minister

JN061115 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Dec (SUNA) -- Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, minister of finance and economic planning, yesterday received Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs. They reviewed several financial and economic issues of interest to the two countries and exchanged views on how to strengthen relations between the two countries in all fields.

Hurd Departure

JN071831 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Dec (SUNA) -- Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, left Khartoum this morning to continue his tour of the Middle East. Hurd, who arrived in Khartoum early Saturday, met with President Numayri and held talks with several Sudanese officials.

In a predeparture statement, Hurd said he will submit a report to Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, on Sudan's Middle East and African policy as well as on Sudan's steps to solve its economic problems. He said Britain and Sudan enjoy similar viewpoints regarding the Middle East issue. He added that Britain believes that it is essential for it to participate in the peacekeeping force in the Sinai in order to maintain the Arab territories for their original Arab owners.

On Britain's aid to Sudan for refugees, Hurd said his country has given aid to Sudan through the refugee office in Khartoum and through the European group, adding that Britain will continue to give aid in this field. He said Britain attaches great importance to the third energy plan in Sudan.

AMBASSADOR DENIES SHARON VISIT TO SUDAN

PM070915 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Sudanese Ambassador in Kuwait 'Izz ad-Din Hamid al-Hasan has denied a report published by the French magazine L'EXPRESS about a recent visit to Sudan by Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in the course of a tour of four African states to coordinate against "Libyan expansion."

In a letter to AL-WATAN, the ambassador said that Sudan has not received any Israeli minister and that it rejects any aid from Israel against any Arab state.

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR 12-DAY VISIT TO PRC

JN041448 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Dec (SUNA) -- Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister, today left Khartoum for the PRC on a 12-day visit during which he will hold talks on bilateral cooperation in the economic, military and political fields. The vice president is accompanied by a delegation of political, executive and military officials.

DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS TRAINING CENTER

EA032118 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] SUNA has learned that Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, paid an inspection visit to the Wadi Sayyidna Airbase at 1030 this morning. His excellency inspected the air force training center which was constructed by Chinese experts and which came as one of the fruits of his excellency's visit to the PRC.

In his speech to the [words indistinct] Chinese technicians and what has so far been achieved. His excellency also praised the efforts of Sudanese teachers, urging even more effort on their part. It is worth mentioning that the air force training center has begun to hold courses to prepare Sudanese technicians, from officers and other ranks, in combat aviation.

On his arrival at the base, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil was received by the commander of the air force and officers of the base.

## ETHIOPIA

### ADDIS ABABA CITES OAU APPEAL ON CISKEI

EA041918 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The OAU has called on the international community to withhold recognition of the Ciskei Bantustan, which was granted a fake independence by the racist Pretoria regime. In a press release issued in Addis Ababa today, the OAU said that no one can be deceived by its fraudulent political (?gimmick) but the racists themselves and their hirelings. The release recalled similar other fake accessions of Bantustans to independence and said that Bantustanization is a policy repugnant to all accepted norms of civilized behavior.

The OAU expressed confidence that the international community would, once again, demonstrate its solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa by withholding its recognition.

### INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM LIBYA

EA041834 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Ethiopian delegation to the joint meeting of the ministers of information of Ethiopia, the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] returned home today after ending its working visit to the SPLAJ.

The leader of the delegation, Comrade Girma Yilma, minister of information and national guidance and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee members, said on arrival that the joint meeting had decided to coordinate strategies to counter the imperialist antipeace propaganda in the region.

Comrade Girma said that the meeting also deliberated on issues pertaining to cooperation and exchange of experience in the information area among the three countries. He pointed out that the Ethiopian delegation also held talks with Libyan officials on bilateral cooperation and personnel training in the field of mass media.

### BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

EA061600 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Atanas Konstantinov, alternate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy head of the party's Organizational Department, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a working visit to socialist Ethiopia.

In an arrival statement, Comrade Atanas Konstantinov said the delegation's visit greatly will contribute to the strengthening of the friendly relations between Ethiopia and Bulgaria, which continue to grow stronger following the exchange of visits by the two countries' leaders, and will develop the affinity between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE].

Comrade Atanas Konstantinov also said the delegation would be able to examine the development of the Ethiopian revolution and Ethiopia's economic development activities.

The delegation was welcomed by Comrade Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee member and first deputy head of the party's Organizational Department, staff members of the Bulgarian Embassy in Socialist Ethiopia and other officials.

## UGANDA

### MUWANGA ON ARREST OF 'OPPOSITION MEMBERS'

EA041914 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has explained that some members of the opposition are being arrested because they have identified themselves with forces which want to disrupt democracy. He denied the allegations that they are being arrested merely because they are members of the opposition. The vice president stated this when he was receiving a Canadian delegation in Kampala led by the Canadian high commissioner to Uganda resident in Nairobi, Mr Geoffrey Bruce.

He told the visitors that the UPC [Ugandan People's Congress] government is determined to improve the situation left behind by the [words indistinct] Amin's murderous regime and the two governments of the post-liberation period. He thanked the Canadian Government for the aid it is giving the Uganda Government and requested the Canadian Government to assist Uganda's police by providing more training and communications equipment. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff, Brig David Oyite Ojok.

### OBOTE RETURNS FROM VISITS TO DPRK, INDIA

EA051808 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] President Milton Obote returned home this afternoon after a 2-week overseas visit which took him to India and North Korea. In both countries he signed agreements to strengthen relations between the two countries.

Addressing newsmen at Entebbe airport, he stressed that the policy of his government had not changed because of his visit to the two countries. He conveyed greetings from the leaders of the two countries to the people of Uganda.

Asked if this delegation had learned anything from their visit to North Korea, Dr Obote declared if there is anything they had learned from the Koreans in relation to the problems facing Uganda it is the spirit of self-reliance. He emphasized that he visited Korea on his first visit outside Africa to say thank you to her because at the time of the liberation of Uganda in 1979 North Korea was one of the countries which came out to assist Uganda.

Regarding his visit to India, the president said he went there to renew the longstanding relations between Uganda and India.

### BRIEFS

NEW TV STUDIO -- A new television studio worth DM930,000 has been commissioned at Uganda Television [UTV]. It is part of the technical aid extended to Uganda under the Uganda-West German credit agreement of 1979. The minister of state, office of the prime minister, appealed to Germany to assist in training more Ugandan personnel to man the new equipment. Turning to UTV staff, Mr Osindek Wangwor reminded them of their duty to handle the equipment responsibly. He called on the ministry to rehabilitate upcountry booster stations so that television services are not limited to a few areas only. [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Dec 81 EA]

## CHAD

### GOVERNMENT FORCES LAUNCH THREE-PRONGED ATTACK

AB071506 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 7 Dec 81

[By Jean-Paul Rodrigue]

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Dec (AFP) -- Chadian Government forces were today reported to be launching a three-pronged attack to wrest the eastern town of Abeche from rebel former Defence Minister Hissein Habre.

(Radio Tripoli, monitored in Paris, said that the Chadian Intregrated National Army (ANI) had forced Mr Habre's FAN to abandon their attempt to capture Oum Hadjer and fall back on Abeche 70 kilometres (45 miles) to the east).

Chadian radio said yesterday that the ANI, in its first serious action, had launched a general offensive to stem the FAN drive westward from the Sudanese border area which is Mr Habre's main source of support.

The ANI forces, commanded by chief of the General Staff Lieutenant-General Ngolobaye Allafi, were aided by troops of foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat's Democratic Revolutionary Council and Vice-President Kamouge Wadel Abdel Kader's Chadian Armed Forces, amounting in all to some 2,000 men, sources said here.

Informed Chadian sources added today that troops of President Goukouni Oueddei's Popular Armed Forces were heading towards Abeche from Fada, 400 kilometers (250 miles) to the north, while further troops of Mr Acyl's faction were converging from Am Dam 150 kilometers (95 miles) to the southwest.

Sources close to the OAU said the offensive was apparently designed to clear Abeche of FAN troops to enable a detachement of the inter-African peacekeeping force to garrison the town.

The OAU position is that peacekeeping troops will not take the offensive against dissident elements but will actively defend areas of Chadian territory assigned to them.

Abeche fell to the FAN around November 20 although Chadian authorities never officially conceded the fact, and informed Chadian sources said the military wanted to build up. their forces and equipment before launching a counter-attack.

For more than a week arms, ammunition and medical supplies have been flown daily to Ati, mainly in a Fokker-27 supplied by Nigeria, while troop reinforcements have gone by road.

France has also supplied tons of military equipment, including anti-tank rocket launchers, small arms and ammunition, while Algerian transport planes have been flying a daily shuttle to Ndjamena with all-terrain vehicles, troops carriers and military ambulances for the ANI. A reliable source said this airlift would continue till the end of December.

Chadian and OAU sources said the counteroffensive launched at the weekend against the FAN, together with Chadian Justice Minister Kassire Koumakoye's recent talks with Sudanese and Egyptian leaders, had strengthened President Goukouni's position both internally and in the opinion of other African leaders.

Mr Koumakoye, who was expected back in Ndjamena later today, is thought to have achieved some concrete results in his diplomatic mission to two countries which were especially suspicious of Chad's links with Libya.

Meanwhile it was reported that the last detachment of Senegalese troops arrived in Ndjamena yesterday, bringing Dakar's contingent up to its full strength of 650 men.

The Senegalese, under Lt Col Thierno Ndiaye, are now awaiting orders for their deployment to their selected operational zone, along with the Nigerian and Zairian troops who have already arrived.

Other contingents are in principle to be supplied by Benin, Guinea and Togo but doubts are growing as to whether they will ever arrive.

## ZAIRE

### MOBUTU LEAVES U.S., ARRIVES IN PARIS 6 DEC

AB071218 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] After his visit to the United States, the president will be visiting Europe. As a matter of fact, President Mobutu arrived in Paris yesterday after leaving the United States at the end of his 6-day official visit which met all expectations in every shpere and which will give the strongest impetus to the relations between Washington and Kinshasa.

He is expected to meet the Chinese deputy minister of foreign affairs in Paris on Wednesday.

#### Mitterrand Meeting, Interview

AB071825 Paris AFP in French 1636 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Dec (AFP) -- President Mobutu Sese Seko does not believe Hissein Habre will act against the inter-African military force sent to Chad under the auspices of the OAU.

The Zairian head of state, who has just held talks lasting almost an hour with President Francois Mitterrand, stated after the audience: According to the information I have in my possession, I don't think Hissein Habre will do anything against our men.

He noted that his country would increase its participation in the OAU force from 806 to 2,000 men.

Replying to a question on whether this contingent would be sent to Abeche, he said: This is what the headquarters of the OAU inter-African force has deciced; this is no longer my problem but that of the OAU. Mobutu also added that Zaire had played a role in the normalization of relations between Chad, Egypt and Sudan.

President Mobutu expressed his very great satisfaction with his recent visit to Washington. Zaire, he said, obtained all that it had requested, that is to say, everything concerning its security and its defense, as well as its economic and social needs, he added.

Questioned on the normalization of relations between his country and Israel, the Zairian head of state replied that there is no hinderance to the existence of good relations between Israel and Zaire. He recalled that he made the decision to break relations with Tel Aviv in 1973 as a sign of solidarity with Egypt which, he said, is a brotherly country. But, Mobutu added, when As-Sadat informed me that he was going to establish relations with Israel there was logically nothing else to hinder the existence of good relations between my country and Israel.

However, President Mobutu concluded, Zaire is not alone in Africa and it must first of all consult other African countries.

## NAMIBIA

### SWAPO STATES NO BASES LOCATED IN ANGOLA

LD072354 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] In Luanda today, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] rejected claims by the Pretoria government that South African forces had destroyed SWAPO headquarters in southern Angola. SWAPO said its bases are not located in Angola but in Namibia.

In a bid to find out whether the Angolan Government had issued any official comment on the South African claims, we contacted the Angolan national radio a short while ago by telex. The reply was that since there are no SWAPO bases in Angolan territory, one could not comment on attacks launched on nonexistent bases. For Angola, the South African statement could only be construed as a smokescreen designed to cover up the continuation of South African aggression against Angolan territory.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### JOHANNESBURG EXPLAINS RAIDS ON SWAPO IN ANGOLA

LD071558 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Operation Daisy, the latest security force strike against SWAPO inside Angola, was the deepest ground force offensive into Angola since 1975. The situation has important implications not only for SWAPO but for the Angolan regime and, in a wider context, for all southern African governments. In its terrorist offensive against South-West Africa, its campaign as a Soviet instrument to take over by violence and intimidation the government of the territory, SWAPO cannot be allowed a safe haven and any government so misguided as to offer its territory as a launching pad for terrorism against the south must accept the inevitable consequences.

There has never been any doubt about these consequences. It is the clear and repeatedly stated policy of the South African Government that it will take whatever measures are necessary to counter political violence. That policy includes striking at terrorists in their bases wherever they may be. The internationally recognized right of preemptive strike is a firmly established element of South Africa's defense strategy. It is, as a result of the exercise of this right in the past, that SWAPO bases are now situated deep in Angolan territory. Their siting closer to the border has proved untenable and the organization has moved further north, despite the logistical disadvantages, for the protection of merging with the surrounding population and of South Africa's presumed wariness of violating Angolan territorial sovereignty. In this tactic of sheltering behind civilians and hoping for legal protection against the consequences of its illegal action, it has been actively supported by the Angolan Government. Operation Daisy provides the only viable answer to the threat. While SWAPO continues to seek to achieve power by force it will be hunted relentlessly. It cannot be allowed to hide behind norms and practices that it is intent upon destroying and those who would enable it to do so cannot expect to remain unscathed. The alternative would be to surrender to the Soviet Union's drive for control of southern Africa and there is clearly no intention of doing that.